

Austria	.....	4 \$	Libya	.....	9 Pfr.
Belgium	.....	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	.....	10 L.Fr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	.....	1/9	Morocco	.....	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	.....	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	.....	0.15 Flor.
France	.....	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	.....	2 N.
Germany	.....	0.50 D.M.	Norway	.....	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	.....	1/6	Portugal	.....	5 Esc.
Greece	.....	8 Drs.	Spain	.....	15 Ptas.
India	.....	26 Rs.	Sweden	.....	1.50 S.Kr.
Italy	.....	20 Lira	Switzerland	.....	1.20 S.Fr.
Israel	.....	150 Riols	Turkey	.....	4.00 T.L.
Japan	.....	150 Yen	U.S. Military	.....	\$0.1
Lebanon	.....	75 P.	Yugoslavia	.....	3.00 D.



In the center are girls in native attire holding a silver ceremonial bowl containing flowers. At left are two secret servicemen clutching Israeli-made machine pistols.

**Associated Press.**

Leonid Brezhnev speaking at Alma Ata yesterday.

tion of African Unity.



**ON THE SAIGON STUMP**—South Vietnamese campaign workers paste up a poster for the senatorial election Sunday. The poster urges Vietnamese to vote for the slate represented by the house symbol. Story on Page 2.



As Bruce Studies Situation

Paris Peace Talks Appear To Enter Exploratory Phase

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Aug. 28 (UPI)—The Vietnam peace talks appear to have entered a new exploratory phase as the result of the appointment of David K. E. Bruce as chief American negotiator. Mr. Bruce arrived here Aug. 28 saying he had wide latitude from President Nixon. He is believed to have been referring to the fact that, having no clear idea of how to achieve a settlement, he has been given time by the President to make up his own mind first, then to make recommendations to the White House. It is therefore expected that no decisive move will be made by the American delegation for several weeks. At the end of that time, Mr. Bruce is likely to return to Washington for discussions. A major hindrance to Mr. Bruce's exploration has been his removal with the return here Wednesday of Xuan Thuy, head of the North Vietnamese delegation. Mr. Thuy had boycotted the talks since last December. He returned to Hanoi in March because he felt he had no American of major rank to talk to, but he chose to keep Mr. Bruce waiting another week by staying away from the plenary session yesterday. Although there was some discussion on the American side, there is the conviction that the conference in its present format is not likely to lead to any serious discussion. Each Thursday session is followed by a full press briefing by all four delegations and the resulting emphasis has been on propaganda and invective. Mr. Bruce, who started off by appealing for an end to "sterile polemics," has discovered after witnessing four sessions at close hand how hard this is to achieve if the press is to be privy to everything that is said. Consequently, Mr. Bruce's exploration is believed likely to lead him into discreet talks with Mr. Thuy even though there is doubt at the moment that the latter has come back from Hanoi with anything substantially new to offer. Mr. Bruce entered the talks with the United States confronted by two closely linked Communist demands: Total and rapid American military withdrawal and abandonment of the "puppet" Saigon regime in favor of a provisional coalition. To American officials these are pre-conditions which, if accepted, would render the talks pointless since the Communists would have achieved their main objectives without concessions or military victory.

No Sign From Hanoi  
Those with some knowledge of the American position point out that the United States is in fact withdrawing, but on its own terms, on its own timetable and in such a way as to leave the Saigon regime in a position to defend itself. There is in the back of the American official mind still some hope that Hanoi, rather than wait for the protracted American withdrawal to end only to be confronted by a Saigon government able to carry on its resistance indefinitely, will prefer to come to terms now. The North Vietnamese have given no sign thus far that they are prepared to reach such a conclusion, but instead continue to link American military withdrawal with the fall of the Saigon government. One of Mr. Bruce's concerns is believed to be how to break this link and to proceed with the basic problem of getting the Vietnamese to work out a political settlement among themselves.

Bruce Under Pressure  
Not only North Vietnam nor its southern Communist allies, who have formed a provisional revolutionary government that claims to be the fully legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people, will even talk with the present Saigon regime. And at the moment the United States will not impose a change of regime because it considers it unreasonable to expect such an imposition at the bidding of one minority group now estimated to control between 10 to 25 percent of the electorate. Mr. Bruce is under pressure, not only from the Communist delegations but from France, the host country to the conference, to change the American attitude.

The French are understood to believe there can be no solution until the present leaders in Saigon go. They are considered too closely identified with the United States to have genuine support at home, in the same way that those Vietnamese leaders who worked with France when it was the dominant power also destroyed their credibility and prestige with their own countrymen. Presumably the French pressure on Mr. Bruce was renewed today when he lunched at the Foreign Ministry with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and his aides. At the present stage, Mr. Bruce is resisting the pressure because of the apparent feeling that otherwise the United States would become the instrument of an eventual Communist takeover. But he does not seem to have worked out in his own mind how to get the Communists to work within the existing political structure. As long as such incompatibility exists, there is general agreement that the talks will drag on.

Optimism on Pacification  
He expressed optimism about the progress of the pacification program in Vietnam and said he was encouraged by the reports he had received during an overnight stop in Saigon, of which was spent at the residence of President Nguyen Van Thieu or the residence of U.S. Ambassador Ellisworth Bunker. Mr. Agnew said President Thieu was preparing to implement "a package of economic and political reforms," which he declined to describe. The remark was believed to refer, however, to pressure from the United States and political leaders in Vietnam—for a devaluation of South Vietnam's currency and for relaxation of pressures on opposition political parties.

On the flight from Saigon to Phnom Penh, the Vice-President met with reporters accompanying him to apologize for having twice denied that he would visit Cambodia. "I apologize for lying to you," he said. "I had to. There was no other way we could have had the proper security. It involves your promise as much as it does mine."

"I promise you," he added, "I won't deceive you except in matters of this sort."

Hungarian Sentenced

BUDAPEST, Aug. 28 (UPI)—A Hungarian court yesterday sentenced Mihaly Szemes to 14 years in jail for his part in war crimes under Hungarian Nazi leader Ferenc Salas. The indictment said Szemes was responsible for the murder of at least 16 persons, mainly Communists, in late 1944.



MIDDAY MEETING—David K. Bruce (left), head of the American delegation to the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, being greeted by French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann yesterday at the Quai d'Orsay, where they held a diplomatic lunch.

Saigon Starts Distribution Of Farm Land

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu handed out the first land titles today to peasants under the land reform program he signed into law five months ago. The president flew to Bac Lieu province in the southern Mekong delta to issue the titles, in a colorful ceremony, to several hundred former tenant farmers of Vinh Trach village. Vinh Trach was one of 24 villages selected in a pilot project to implement the land reform law which abolishes a system of absentee landlords and tenant farmers for more than a century. Village land registers—trained to read aerial photographs and complete the necessary paperwork—began accepting applications from tenants two weeks ago for the land they are currently farming.

The village land distribution committee then met and approved the applications, checking for claims disputes. The land applications were plotted on aerial photographs and numbers were assigned to each farmer's claim. The overlays were forwarded to the provincial land affairs service for a final check and then sent on to Saigon. There, each application was coded and fed into a computer. The computer automatically spewed out the titles and made a tape record of each farmer's government identification number and the land identification number. In the last two weeks, the computer has processed titles for almost 5,700 acres, according to land reform officials. The government's goal is to distribute titles for almost 500,000 acres by the end of the year.

The distribution of the titles began a month ahead of schedule. Officials had said previously that it would take six months to develop the administrative system of the program. The law is designed to distribute more than 3 million hectares (4.9 million acres) of rice land currently being farmed by an estimated million peasant tenants. This represents nearly two-thirds of all the cultivated rice land in South Vietnam—most of it in the flat and fertile Mekong delta. The full impact of the program will not be felt for years—the government hopes to complete most of the land redistribution within three years. South Vietnamese officials hope the program will serve as a strong incentive to the peasant farmers to support the Saigon government. These officials say the Viet Cong, worried about the program, have begun to attack it, calling it "trick" and threatening to kill farmers possessing government land titles.

South Vietnamese Interest In Senate Election Is Slight

SAIGON, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—South Vietnamese voters will elect 30 new senators on Sunday after a two-week campaign undisturbed by political oratory or guerrilla interference. Although the Viet Cong are urging a boycott of the election, from which they are excluded by law, there have been few reports of attempts to prevent voting. It has also stirred little apparent interest among the voters. The results will elect the 30 senators for six-year terms in the 60-seat upper house of South Vietnam's parliament. About 6 million South Vietnamese are expected to vote, selecting three states of 10 candidates each. Most states are made up more for electoral convenience than any detailed common outlook. The senators, drawn almost exclusively from the professional classes, tradi-

2 Copters, 1 Jet Fighter Lost; B-52s Pound Vietnam Enemy

SAIGON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—The U.S. Command today reported the loss of two more helicopters and an F-100 jet fighter to Viet Cong and North Vietnamese ground fire. U.S. B-52 bombers pounded Communist buildups in Laos, Cambodia and northern sections of South Vietnam. The command said in a delayed report that the F-100 Superpuma was downed near Dak To, 280 miles north-northwest of Saigon, last Friday. One OH-1 helicopter was shot down near the Gulf of Thailand close to the southern tip of South Vietnam yesterday. The crew escaped injury. Another Huey copter was felled by ground fire near An Khe, 258 miles north-northeast of Saigon. One crewman was injured. The reports of the latest helicopter crashes followed yesterday's announcement that a big troop-carrying CH-47 Chinook helicopter was hit by a Communist rocket grenade on the northern coast in one of the worst such crashes of the war. A total of 36 Americans were killed or missing in the crash of the Chinook and the downing of a Huey copter 87 miles southwest of Saigon, both on Wednesday. Communiqué said B-52s carried out three missions over South Vietnam today, two 52 miles southwest of Da Nang and the third 108 miles north-northeast of Saigon. Other B-52s struck over Cambodia and along the Ho Chi Minh Trail of eastern Laos. The U.S. command said stepped-up shelling by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese gunners wounded 14 Americans at five U.S. outposts overnight. The heaviest such attack was a 30-round mortar barrage against a 101st Airborne Division position 24 miles west of Hoi, near Fire Base O'Reilly, an embattled outpost 12 miles from the Laotian border.

No Major Action  
Reports said there were no major ground actions involving American troops. South Vietnamese spokesmen reported government soldiers killed 22 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese yesterday in fighting just inside the Cambodian border, about 82 miles west of Saigon. Two of the militiamen were killed and 11 wounded. South Vietnamese Rangers early today turned back a Communist assault on their position 48 miles west-southwest of Saigon, and killed 18 of the attackers, a government spokesman said.

4,000 Copters Lost  
SAIGON, Aug. 28 (AP)—American helicopter losses in a decade of fighting in the Indochina war have passed the 4,000 mark, informed sources said today. The more than 4,000 helicopters lost to all causes would equate more than nine U.S. air mob divisions. The United States has between 3,500 and 4,000 helicopters operating in Vietnam, most of them belonging to the Army, which has two air mobile divisions in the war zone.

Women's Rights Amendment Is In Trouble: Bayh  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—A proposed constitutional amendment to guarantee equal rights for women has drawn unexpected opposition and is in serious trouble in the Senate, according to its chief sponsor. The amendment, which would declare men and women equal under the law, was approved overwhelmingly by the House recently and is before the Senate Judiciary Committee. With 80 senators co-sponsoring the measure, it had appeared the Senate would give its approval today. But Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., the amendment's chief backer, said yesterday that a new survey has cast doubt on the measure's future. He said Women's Liberation representatives Wednesday asked each senator to indicate his position on the amendment. Sen. Bayh said only 32 senators were returned, 31 in favor and one in opposition. The 68 other senators did not reply.

The proposal has languished in Congress since 1923, but Rep. Martha W. Griffiths, D., Mich., helped by the growing national debate on women's rights, forced the measure to the House floor for a vote and approval. Critics of the amendment have contended its language could be interpreted as making women eligible for the draft and could affect their property rights and rights as wives and mothers. The proposal has languished in Congress since 1923, but Rep. Martha W. Griffiths, D., Mich., helped by the growing national debate on women's rights, forced the measure to the House floor for a vote and approval. Critics of the amendment have contended its language could be interpreted as making women eligible for the draft and could affect their property rights and rights as wives and mothers.

U.S. Voices Regret Over Gas Bombs At Russian Ballet

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (UPI)—The State Department has expressed to the Soviet Embassy its "regret" over the tear-gas and smoke bombing of a performance by a Russian ballet company here. Valentin M. Kamenov, cultural counselor of the embassy, protested yesterday against the Wednesday night incident. Edward W. Burgess, an official in the State Department's Cultural Exchange Office, tendered the regret during a Washington meeting with the Soviet official. Six persons suffered slight injuries when a canister of tear gas was tossed to the main floor of Chicago's Civic Opera House during a show by the Moseyev Dance Company. Police were searching for two young blonde women, who left their reserved seats before the rest of the crowd, and for two young men. The dancers performed without incident last night.

55 Million at Expo-70  
OSAKA, Aug. 28 (AP)—More than 55 million persons have passed through the turnstiles of Expo-70 since it opened a 153-day run on March 15, the Japan Expo Association said today.

Algeria Asks African Help On 2 Captives

On Israeli Detention  
OAU Is Urged to Act

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aug. 28 (UPI)—Algeria has requested action by the Organization of African Unity on the arrest on Aug. 14 and continued detention by Israel of two Algerians. At the same time, Arab diplomatic sources said Egypt is actively lobbying for support among chief delegates to the foreign ministers' conference now under way here. The Egyptians are preparing for a discussion of the Middle East question at the summit meeting, which will open on Sept. 1. Algeria made its request in a cable from Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika to the OAU secretary-general, Diallo Telli. The two detained Algerians are Khattab Djalloul and Ali Belaid. They were taken into custody by Israeli security men aboard a BOAC strainer that had stopped at Lydda airport.

Thant Proposes Negotiator  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 28 (UPI)—Secretary-General U Thant has proposed that his under secretary, Jose Rola-Bennett of Guatemala, go to Israel to negotiate the release of the two Algerian officials. The sources said that Mr. Thant had addressed two notes to the Israeli mission here since August. He initially asked the use of his good offices for the release of the two men.

34 Red Cross Visit  
GENEVA, Aug. 28 (AP)—The International Red Cross Committee said yesterday that its representative in Israel has paid a third visit to the two Algerians detained there. He found that they were in good health and that the conditions in which they were being detained in Israel were satisfactory.

Jarring 'Continues Work'— Without Seeing Arabs, Israeli

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 28 (UPI)—Despite a lack of visible signs of activity, a UN spokesman said today that Middle Eastern peace envoy Gunnar Jarring was "continuing his work and his consultations." But for the second day running they obviously did not include any of the three parties to the talks—Egypt, Jordan and Israel. The only envoy available to Mr. Jarring from the parties is Egypt's Ambassador, Mohamed Hassanein El-Zayyat, and the two did not meet Thursday nor so far today. Mr. Jarring is known to be meeting, however, with at least some of the representatives of the Big Four powers, if not all. Soviet Ambassador Alexei V. Zakharov, standing in for vacationing head of the Soviet delegation, Yakov A. Malik, was reported to have called on Mr. Jarring today, and so was Jacques Kosciuszko-Morizet, the French ambassador. Another reported caller was Frederick Warner, Britain's deputy ambassador. With both the Israeli and Jordanian representatives to the talks out of town—Ambassador Yosef Tekash was in Jerusalem for consultations, and Jordanian Ambassador Abdul Hamid Sharaf at his post in Washington—the UN spokesman predicted a "quiet weekend" for Mr. Jarring.

"Ambassador Jarring does not make statements, nor does he confirm or deny reports from any source on the substance of the talks," the spokesman said. "His method is quiet diplomacy, which he believes most likely to produce results under the circumstances."

In Paris, on his way for an official visit to Yugoslavia, Secretary-General U. Thant said he was "prudently optimistic" about the prospects of Mr. Jarring's efforts and repeated his belief that the atmosphere in which the talks are being held is better than at any time since the June, 1967, war. danian representatives to the talks out of town—Ambassador Yosef Tekash was in Jerusalem for consultations, and Jordanian Ambassador Abdul Hamid Sharaf at his post in Washington—the UN spokesman predicted a "quiet weekend" for Mr. Jarring.

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Egypt Again Accuses Israel Of Violating Truce Standstill

CAIRO, Aug. 28 (UPI)—Egypt accused Israel today of new violations of the cease-fire standstill along the Suez Canal and played up Israeli claims that Egypt accepted the cease-fire only to prepare for a cross-canal invasion. The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today that Egypt protested the new violations yesterday both to the United Nations and the United States. At the same time, official Cairo radio played up Israeli charges that Egypt accepted the cease-fire only to prepare its army for an attack across the Suez Canal. The first Egyptian claim that Israel violated the cease-fire standstill was made Wednesday in memoranda to the UN Truce Supervisory Organization and to Washington. The Egyptian memorandum said Israel was moving troops on a large scale and building roads and fortifications in the cease-fire standstill area east of the canal.

The second protest was made yesterday, Al-Ahram said, during a meeting between Mohammed Riad, director of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, and Donald Bergus, Washington's representative in Cairo. Al-Ahram said Mr. Riad told Mr. Bergus of the "nature, dates and locations" of the alleged Israeli violations. The news of the alleged Egyptian play was the main item in all Cairo radio news bulletins. Quoting foreign news agencies, the radio said Egypt has moved surface-to-air missiles nearer to the canal's edge, which can engage Israeli aircraft even before they cross the canal. This would enable the Egyptians to stage an invasion across the canal, the radio said, again quoting foreign news agencies.

Egyptian newspapers also put on the front page reports from London and Washington about huge shipments of Soviet weapons to Egypt. The reports said the shipments mainly included heavy long-range guns, SAM-2 and SAM-3 missiles, radar and amphibious craft. Information Minister Mohammed Hassanin Elhalal, writing in today's edition of Al-Ahram, said the current Middle East peace talks in New York would almost certainly fail and that Israel would be blamed. Mr. Elhalal said, "The issue of withdrawal from occupied Arab territory will force Israel into an impasse. It will not be able to say, 'and will not be able to say no.' But there is no compromise in this and there is no diplomatic expression that has both meanings. I almost certain Israel will say no," Mr. Elhalal added.

Israeli spokesman reported today that 13 Arab guerrillas were killed last night in stepped-up commando attempts to penetrate from Lebanon and Jordan to sabotage purposes. One Israeli soldier was said to have died in the fighting. The biggest engagement occurred in Jebel Rupp, Lebanon, where Israeli recently set up new positions on the slopes of Mount Hermon. The new positions gave the Israelis command over much of the "Lebanese land," the rocky highlands between Mount Hermon and the Hasbani River which Lebanese government has virtually abandoned to the guerrillas. According to Israeli reports, Arab guerrilla force was detected moving in the early morning darkness from Kafr Chouva town again quoting foreign news agencies.

In the engagement, seven Arab guerrillas were reported killed and a Israeli wounded. Bazookas, mines, explosives and food carried by the guerrillas seemed to indicate that they planned to spend considerable time in Israeli-held territory. Three other guerrillas were reported killed in the Jordan Valley east of Kfar Ruppin, a settlement that has been a favorite target of terrorists in recent weeks. One Israeli soldier was reported killed in that engagement. The three other guerrillas were said to have died in an encounter farther south in the Jordan Valley in the Nahal Argaman sector. The Israeli Air Force struck several times today. The targets were said to be terrorist bases up to three miles from the Jordan River. Israeli sources said today that they have noted a marked decline in cooperation between Jordanian guerrillas and guerrillas. Previous the guerrillas had frequently helped the guerrillas with intelligence data and had provided cover fire and shelter in military operations. In recent weeks the cooperation is said to have become infrequent and at lower echelons. The change is presumably connected with friction between the guerrillas and the Jordanian government over King Hussein's acceptance of the United States initiative for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. Four Israeli border policemen and a soldier were injured in a ambush near Kibbutz Yiftah.

Congress of Arab Guerrillas Rejects U.S. Peace Initiative

(Continued from Page 1)  
He is the head of the most left of the commando groups, the 1st Liberation Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The strongest of the leftist leaders, George Habash, stayed away apparently because he did not prove of the appointment of set at the council. El-Fatah, the largest of the commando groups, which headed by Yasser Arafat, had its most seats. PLO officials said that unspecified "circumstances" had prevented representatives of the ultra-leftist groups of China, Cuba, North Vietnam and Hanoi from attending as a commando press had said it would. Some commandos said the invitations to these dignitaries had been mailed out too late for them to get here in time for even a final session.

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U.S. to Assist Police In Curbing Bombings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—Local police departments are being given a federal grant of \$228,307 to help them cope with a rising wave of bombings, Attorney General John N. Mitchell has announced. The money will be used largely to teach the departments how to improve protection of potential bomb targets and what investigation procedures to use after explosions occur. They also will be given technical information on the various types of explosive devices now in use.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	22	F	Sunny
ALASKA	20	F	Partly cloudy
ARIZONA	88	F	Partly cloudy
ARKANSAS	78	F	Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	74	F	Partly cloudy
COLORADO	74	F	Partly cloudy
CONNECTICUT	74	F	Partly cloudy
DELAWARE	74	F	Partly cloudy
FLORIDA	74	F	Partly cloudy
GEORGIA	74	F	Partly cloudy
ILLINOIS	74	F	Partly cloudy
INDIANA	74	F	Partly cloudy
IOWA	74	F	Partly cloudy
KANSAS	74	F	Partly cloudy
KENTUCKY	74	F	Partly cloudy
LOUISIANA	74	F	Partly cloudy
MAINE	74	F	Partly cloudy
MARYLAND	74	F	Partly cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	74	F	Partly cloudy
MICHIGAN	74	F	Partly cloudy
MINNESOTA	74	F	Partly cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	74	F	Partly cloudy
MISSOURI	74	F	Partly cloudy
MONTANA	74	F	Partly cloudy
NEBRASKA	74	F	Partly cloudy
NEVADA	74	F	Partly cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	74	F	Partly cloudy
NEW JERSEY	74	F	Partly cloudy
NEW MEXICO	74	F	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	74	F	Partly cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	74	F	Partly cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	74	F	Partly cloudy
OHIO	74	F	Partly cloudy
OKLAHOMA	74	F	Partly cloudy
OREGON	74	F	Partly cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	74	F	Partly cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	74	F	Partly cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	74	F	Partly cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	74	F	Partly cloudy
TENNESSEE	74	F	Partly cloudy
TEXAS	74	F	Partly cloudy
UTAH	74	F	Partly cloudy
Vermont	74	F	Partly cloudy
VIRGINIA	74	F	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	74	F	Partly cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	74	F	Partly cloudy
WISCONSIN	74	F	Partly cloudy
WYOMING	74	F	Partly cloudy

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**Gen. Ends Soviet Visit**  
PARIS, Aug. 28 (AP)—The chief of staff of the French Army, Gen. Michel Fourquet, returned today from a weeklong official visit to the Soviet Union.



# The Long Road Back From Chappaquiddick

By R. W. Apple Jr.

METHUEN, Mass., Aug. 28 (UPI)—Teddy Kennedy is running against a number of odds. That is the political situation here as Sen. Edward M. Kennedy campaigns for a second full term. Almost no one doubts that he will win; the major question is how close the 38-year-old Massachusetts Democrat will come to his performance in 1964, when he won 71.7 percent of the vote in defeating Howard Whitmore Jr., a political unknown.

The senator acknowledged in a recent interview that both politicians and pundits were certain to interpret the results that way. He knows that they will ascribe the almost inevitable fall-off in his vote to his automobile accident last year on Chappaquiddick Island, near Martha's Vineyard, in which Mary Jo Kopechne drowned.

Such interpretations, when they come, will overlook several factors—the 1964 presidential race, which threw thousands of normally Republican votes into the Democratic column; the sympathy vote generated by the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963; Sen. Edward Kennedy's plane crash in 1964 and Mr. Whitmore's weakness as an opponent.

The Kennedy staff likes to point out that only three times in the last 25 years has a candidate in Massachusetts won by more than 60 percent—an indication, in all probability, that they do not expect to do much better than that.

"The voters need reassurance," the senator said. "They need to see me, to be convinced that I'm reliable and mature. You can't counter the Chappaquiddick thing directly. The answer has to be implicit in what you are, what you stand for and how they see you."

Some Support Lost

But Chappaquiddick has cost the senator some support, per-



January, 1969, a few days after the Kopechne inquest—Sen. Kennedy at Hyannis Port, alone with his thoughts.

haps more than public opinion polls demonstrate. And he knows that a weak showing will severely damage whatever chances he might have for the presidency in 1976, or in 1977, if he changes his mind and decides to run. So Sen. Kennedy is campaigning hard—he has no out-of-state engagements between now and Election Day—and he has styled his campaign to bring himself into contact with the voters. He will give few formal

speeches, concentrating instead on a series of town meetings.

The senator's probable opponent this fall is Joseph A. Spaulding, 48, a former Republican state chairman who is making his first try for public office. Mr. Spaulding must first defeat John J. McCarthy of Chatham, a conservative, in the primary on Sept. 15.

Mr. Spaulding is an outgoing, pleasant man with impeccable credentials in the liberal establishment. His wife was a bridesmaid in President Kennedy's wedding; his best friend at Yale was John F. Kennedy of New York. He opposes President Nixon on the war and the "Southern strategy."

Mr. Spaulding's almost insuperable problem was plainly evident in a recent campaign stop. No one knew who he was until he said that he was running against Sen. Kennedy. He conceded that he had become discouraged at times during his 33,000 miles of travel so far this year. But he insisted that Sen. Kennedy was "human, so therefore, he's beatable. If you go about it right."

Mr. McCarthy, a former commissioner of administration in the state government, has done far less campaigning than Mr. Spaulding. But he got more votes at the state convention than most persons expected—850 to Mr. Spaulding's 1,174—and he is the favorite of the party's conservative wing.

In announcing his candidacy, Mr. McCarthy promised to "take Ted Kennedy on, not play pat-a-cake with him." Since then, he has referred to the senator as "Hank's Tokyo Rose" and as a "cry-baby."

Most political analysts believe that Mr. McCarthy's tactics will generate a sympathy vote for Sen. Kennedy and that Mr. Spaulding will be a more formidable opponent.

All of the available evidence suggests that the senator's position, barring some major unforeseen developments, is unassailable.

The most recent Boston Globe poll, which was completed after the release of the testimony in an official inquiry into Mrs. Kopechne's death, gave Sen. Kennedy 69 percent and Mr. Spaulding 26 percent, with 15 percent undecided or unwilling to name a choice. Subsequent polls show about the same results for Sen. Kennedy, but with either Republican or Democratic candidates.

## 14 Senators' Measure

### U.S. Asked to Insure Health Of All From Cradle to Grave

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—A bipartisan team of senators introduced legislation yesterday to provide cradle-to-grave national health insurance to all Americans by 1973.

Although passage of the bill in this session is considered almost impossible, hearings are scheduled for next month by the Senate Health subcommittee, headed by Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D., Texas. The sponsors hope that these hearings will create enough public interest to make national health insurance a prime issue in the November congressional elections.

The sponsors hope that these hearings will create enough public interest to make national health insurance a prime issue in the November congressional elections. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., who introduced the bill on behalf of 13 other senators, said that it would both create a national health insurance system and improve the way health care is delivered in the nation.

"Health care is the fastest growing business in the nation—a \$63 billion industry that fails to meet the urgent needs of our people," Sen. Kennedy said. He added that the private health insurance industry, which provides partial coverage to about 80 percent of the 200 million Americans, "has failed us."

The bill is based on a proposal unveiled last month by the United Auto Workers Union's committee for national health insurance. Besides Sens. Kennedy and Yarborough, it was cosponsored by Sens. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky.; William R. Saxton, R., Ohio; Stephen M. Young, D., Ohio; George McGovern, D., S.D.; Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn.; Claiborne Pell, D., R.I.; Harold Hughes, D., Iowa; Alan Cranston, D., Calif.; Philip Hart, D., Mich.; Lee Metcalf, D., Mont.; Eugene McCarthy, D., Minn.; and Birch Bayh, D., Ind.

The proposal would cover almost all health needs with the exception of some nursing home care, mental illness, dentistry and some drugs and medical appliances.

On the basis of 1969 expenditures, the program would cost \$37 billion a year. Members of the public would still have to pay about \$16 billion for health care from their own pockets.

Forty percent of the financing would come from federal taxes, 35 percent from an employers' payroll tax and 25 percent from a tax on individual incomes up to \$15,000 a year.

A key part of the program is the Resources Development Fund, which would start even before the health insurance starts. Before health insurance starts, this program would spend \$1 billion improving the health care system by increasing manpower and creating new delivery programs.

"Until we begin moving toward national health insurance, neither Congress nor the medical profession will ever take the basic steps that are essential to reorganize the system," Sen. Kennedy said.

"Without national health insurance to galvanize us into action," he continued, "I fear that we will simply continue to patch the present system beyond any reasonable hope of survival."

Many doctors, including Dr. Roger O. Kieberg, assistant secretary of health, education and welfare, believe that basic changes must be made in the health care system before a national insurance program is started. Otherwise, they feel, the health system will collapse under the weight of increased demands.

Nevertheless, there are at least four other health insurance programs in various stages of development.

## Moonshine Gets An Added Kick

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28 (UPI)—Moonshine whiskey is the latest victim of mercury pollution.

Federal agents said yesterday that in 24 of 40 samples of moonshine seized and tested recently, there was a dangerous level of mercury pollution—sometimes as high as two parts per million.

Officials said a safe level for human consumption is one-half part per million. "We don't know where the mercury came from," said a federal scientist.

"It may have been from chemical additives used in automobile cooling systems such as rust inhibitors or lead clotters."

## Mercury, Lead and Arsenic Found in Beef, Fish, Chicken

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—Poisons like mercury, lead and arsenic have been found in hazardous amounts in beef, shellfish and chicken livers, U.S. health officials admitted yesterday.

The Senate environment subcommittee, which has been studying unusual exceptions in the generally safe U.S. food supply, said that the admissions were "among the most depressing" made before the subcommittee. On Wednesday, the subcommittee learned that 4,500 pounds of lead are being dumped daily into the lower Mississippi River.

U.S. Surgeon-General Jesse L. Steinfeld testified that the country is not "presently faced with widespread, serious human health hazards." He said that he was concerned with curbing such pollution now so we do not, by short-sightedness today, condemn future generations.

The following instances of food "poisoning" from excessive minerals were disclosed:

● In Seattle, between Jan. 1 and Aug. 21, inspectors found mercury in muscle tissues of seven head of

cattle in amounts up to 1.6 parts per million. The Food and Drug Administration calls anything above 5 parts unsafe in fish. No standards have been set for beef. The cattle had eaten seed wheat treated with mercury to kill fungus.

● "A number of carcasses" of wheat on the way to mills have been condemned because they were contaminated with the same treated seed wheat. Such wheat, innocently fed to pigs, gravely crippled three New Mexico farm children last winter.

● Between Jan. 1 and July 31, arsenic—used in veterinary medicines and growth promoters—was found in the livers of 95 of 350 young chickens tested and in nine of the 95 it exceeded the safe limit—one part per million. The livers had amounts up to 2.5 parts.

● It was found in the same period in the livers, where it tends to concentrate, of 90 out of 250 pigs, and excessively above two parts per million—in eight, with amounts up to 4.3 parts.

● Between 1966 and the present, there have been findings in shellfish of up to 17.3 parts per million of lead, 7.8 parts of cadmium and 4,120 parts of zinc.

## Nixon Offers to Compromise For Family Assistance Law

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 28 (UPI)—President Nixon strongly appealed to the Senate Finance Committee today to approve his family-assistance program and said that he would accept any reasonable compromise that did not undermine the principles at stake.

Presidential counselor Daniel P. Moynihan told newsmen that "it is five minutes to midnight" and that further delay could wreck chances of enactment of the welfare reform package.

"I am gravely troubled by the fact that the remaining days of the 91st Congress are fast running out and congressional action has not been completed on welfare reform," the President said in a statement. "The present legislation is too far advanced; the need for reform is too great; for this to be permitted to happen."

Mr. Nixon offered to support an amendment offered by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., that would require a field-test of the program before it was put into nationwide operation. Declaring that "historical social reform" is at stake, the President

said he had consulted with several Finance Committee members and had agreed to support the Ribicoff amendment.

The amendment would delay the effective beginning of the program on a nationwide basis from July 1, 1971, to Jan. 1, 1972, and during 1971 would require the secretary of health, education and welfare to test the program in pilot projects in three or more states.

Some of the prime opposition to the President's controversial welfare reform proposals has come from Republican members. However, the legislation passed the House on April 16 by a vote ratio of two to one. It has been partly re-written in the Senate Finance Committee.

The President and his advisers fear that if the legislation is not reported to the Senate floor shortly, it will die before Congress adjourns this year.

If that happened, the entire legislative process would have to begin all over next year, since all pending measures die at the end of each term of Congress.

Recalling the President's work for the legislation to reform the welfare system, Mr. Moynihan said, "The President has said, 'This is my flagship.'"

The reform would cost an estimated \$14.1 billion annually and would put a floor under incomes. But Mr. Moynihan said the most important feature is the work-incentive part designed to help the working poor improve their incomes without relying on relief.

Previous studies have shown a possible relationship between LSD and chromosomal defects, but this is the first time that a permanent biochemical defect has been noted in the offspring of a mother exposed to LSD, according to Dr. Velayudhan Nair.

It is difficult to determine whether the finding is applicable to humans but "it is something that we cannot ignore," he said in a telephone interview.

LSD, as well as some drugs used to cure disease, may cause "sinister" biochemical impairments in a developing fetus which may not become apparent until long after birth.

His studies showed that biochemical systems in organs other than the brain may also be affected.

## Cholera Kept Secret, WHO Official Says

Disease Is Believed Spreading in Africa

GENEVA, Aug. 28 (AP)—The World Health Organization charged today that certain governments are deliberately covering up cases of cholera and stated that the disease "is spreading more rapidly than indicated by official notifications."

WHO chief of information Maurice Sinclair said the organization's hands are tied by the fact that it has to rely on government sources. Broadly hinting that the "mystery disease" which has killed 27 and hospitalized over 200 in Guinea, West Africa, is almost certainly cholera, Mr. Sinclair commented, "We can neither confirm nor deny the very detailed reports given in the press."

But he said that if cholera is officially confirmed in Guinea "it would be serious" because it would be the first time the sickness had ever penetrated Africa south of the Sahara. He added that lack of experience and medical personnel in the area would add to the problem.

Mr. Sinclair said countries have a duty under WHO mandatory international sanitary regulations, to notify the organization of a number of diseases, including cholera. But he said there are no sanctions against offenders who keep the facts quiet.

He said also that, despite vaccination, cholera will almost certainly linger in the stricken areas, and further outbreaks can be expected next summer.

But he stressed that this "El Tor" strain of the disease is very mild and not a danger in any nation with reasonable hygiene standards. He said the situation has been exaggerated because of "the panic" that accompanied the 19th century epidemic.

Mr. Sinclair said WHO is pressing for new regulations which it hopes will come into force next year and will no longer tie the world body down exclusively to government sources in making its reports.

Preventive Measures

GENEVA, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—Dehydration fluid to treat cholera has been sent by WHO to Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Guinea, Congo-Brazzaville, Southern Yemen, Algeria, Sierra Leone, Israel, St. Helena and Liberia.

The WHO spokesman said this did not necessarily mean that cholera has occurred in these countries, but supplies were sent as a precaution.

350 Feared Drowned

In Thailand Floods

BANGKOK, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—About 350 people were feared drowned today after villages in northern Thailand were swept away in raging floods caused by torrential rains earlier this week.

Press reports said 100 houses in three villages in the northern province of Phrae had been destroyed. In another district, provincial authorities recovered 37 bodies and about 90 others were reported missing.

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## Tax, Integration Issues

### U.S. Loses Bid to Bar Suit On Southern Academy Status

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—A three-judge federal panel yesterday turned down a Nixon administration request to dismiss a suit against federal tax exemptions for private, white, Southern academies.

The panel also turned down a request by civil rights groups, which brought the suit, that all such schools have their exempt status revoked immediately.

The Nixon administration said July 10 that it would no longer grant tax exemptions to segregated private schools in the South. But so far it has taken the schools' word as to whether they are willing to desegregate.

Government lawyers said the administration policy was enough to comply with a June 26 court order to suspend tax exemptions to 44 Mississippi academies, and they asked that the suit be dismissed as moot.

Lawyers for Mississippi civil rights groups said that the new rules were not enough and demanded an actual count of black students before tax exemptions are granted.

Government lawyers said a count was not necessary. They said a white school might be willing to integrate, but that blacks might not apply.

Richard M. Roberts, deputy assistant attorney general in the tax division of the Justice Department, warned that if the suit were successful, tax exemptions might be jeopardized for white schools all across the country—not just in the South.

Frank Parker, who represents the Mississippi blacks who brought the suit, said he hoped the court would hand down guidelines which would indeed cut off all federal tax exemptions to schools throughout the nation that were located near black neighborhoods but did not enroll blacks.

Of the 44 academies named in the original suit, two have closed, 11 have said that they will not admit blacks, five have said that they would, and the rest have asked for more time.

In the South generally, there are 136 applications for tax exemptions pending, according to the Justice Department. All of these could be affected by the outcome of the Mississippi suit.

No Comment on Loans  
JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 28 (AP)—Officials of the Jackson Citizens Council, a segregationist organization, refused yesterday to discuss a report that it borrowed money for private schools from banks in which top executives are advisers to a presidential committee to support public schools.

13 Ask Italian Asylum  
MILAN, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Thirteen Czech and Hungarian visitors to Italy, one of them a woman who fled from a tourist party, have asked police for political asylum. All their requests were taken under consideration. Several of the 13—there were nine Czechs and four Hungarians—said they entered Italy after going to Yugoslavia on tourist visas.

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## Sorry, That's Confidential ...

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 28 (AP)—Bill Parsons got the unlisted telephone number he asked for, but the company didn't tell him or his wife what it was.

When Mr. Parsons called information yesterday he was told: "That is an unpublished number at the customer's request, and it is not given out."

Miss. School Chief Resigns, Cites Integration Confusion

By Peter Mihus

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI)—The superintendent of schools in Jackson, Miss., the state's capital and largest school district, resigned yesterday in the midst of continuing legal uncertainty over desegregation there.

Jackson's schools are scheduled to open on Sept. 8, yet most elementary pupils still have not been told to which schools they will attend.

The city had 39,000 students, just over half of them white, when it came under a mid-term desegregation order last December.

That order has since been tightened up twice by the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The Council School Foundation says that it will have 5,000 white students in its six private academies in Jackson this year, ten times the 500 of a year ago.

Jackson is one of scores of Southern cities in turmoil over desegregation. At issue in most is whether they can keep all-black schools inside all-black neighborhoods or instead have to bus students to achieve integration. The lower courts have issued differing decisions. The Supreme Court will not rule on the issue until after school starts.

In May, on appeal by black plaintiffs, the Fifth Circuit ordered a new plan for secondary students to go into effect this September. The plan, drawn up by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, still required no new busing but managed to desegregate the city's secondary schools by other means.

The Fifth Circuit also told the federal district judge in the case to have all parties draw up new elementary school plans and choose one that would increase desegregation.

The district judge did choose one. It would have left about 70 percent of the city's black elementary pupils in all-black or largely black schools. The plaintiffs once again appealed, and the Fifth Circuit once again ordered a new plan.

Interim Plan  
The appeals court gave the parties until Jan. 31, 1971, to effect the new plan. Meanwhile, it told them to use an interim plan that, it said, would leave only about 20 percent of the black elementary children in racially isolated schools.

The interim plan involved pairing 12 elementary schools. Although the court did not say so, one Jackson lawyer said yesterday that there was no way to pair them without some increase in busing.

The superintendent, John A. Martin, who came to Jackson last year from an assistant superintendent in Atlanta, said that he was resigning because of the "continuing series" of court orders.

Elsewhere in the South yesterday, more school districts peacefully desegregated. Few incidents were reported.

## Rogers Sees Concorde Role For Germany

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers says that he understands that West Germany may decide to join Britain and France in a second-generation Concorde supersonic airplane.

Mr. Rogers' statement was contained in a packet of endorsements that cabinet officers and heads of government agencies submitted to a Senate subcommittee yesterday.

[In Bonn, an Economics Ministry spokesman today described as "rubbish" a suggestion that West Germany might soon join the Anglo-French consortium building the Concorde, Reuters reported.]

Mr. Rogers based his support of America's SST program on the threat of the British-French Concorde SST program to the world leadership of American aircraft manufacturers.

Not only is the initial Concorde aircraft progressing favorably, but Mr. Rogers said he understood that West Germany might decide to join Britain and France in a second-generation Concorde that would be comparable in size and economy to the U.S. plane.

Mr. Rogers said that it was estimated that \$500 million in new financing would be required for Concorde-2 "but the consortium of companies already in being is technically qualified to proceed."

French Deny Report  
PARIS, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—The French makers of the Concorde supersonic airliner said today that they knew of no German plans to join the Anglo-French consortium building the plane.

"We know of no such plans at present," an official of the Société Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale said.

Dropping SST Urged  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—A member of President Nixon's Scientific Advisory Council today urged abandonment of the U.S. supersonic transport (SST) program, saying its noise would be far greater than could be tolerated at airports.

Dr. Richard L. Garwin, a Cornell University professor, said it would be impossible to produce an aircraft that would be economical to operate and still meet proposed noise-level standards.

Dr. Garwin was testifying before the transportation subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which is holding hearings on the administration's request for \$390 million to continue work on two prototypes, the U.S. answer to the Anglo-French Concorde.

Priest Out on Bail In Hashish Case  
ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 28 (AP)—A Catholic priest, arrested Sunday at Dulles International Airport on a charge of smuggling \$15,000 worth of hashish, was released yesterday on \$5,000 bond.

A preliminary hearing in U.S. District Court was continued until Sept. 22 at the request of Thomas Dyon, attorney for the Rev. Joseph A. Amoroso.

The 31-year-old priest was arrested after customs officials at the airport said they found nine and a half pounds of hashish taped in chunks to his body under his clothing.

## Mrs. La Bianca Was Stabbed 41 Times, Tate Jury Informed

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—Mrs. Rosemary La Bianca, murdered the night after the Slender Seven killings, was stabbed 41 times, a deputy medical examiner testified at the Tate murder trial here today.

Dr. David Katsuyama, of the Los Angeles County coroner's office, described the locations of the wounds—eight of which would have been fatal. A pillow case and electric cord were found wrapped around Mrs. La Bianca's neck.

He identified a knife removed from Mrs. La Bianca's throat but said that the weapon was not the one which had caused the majority of her wounds.

Although Dr. Katsuyama did not regard the stab wounds as life-threatening, he said that 14 wounds in Mrs. La Bianca's buttocks were "inflicted shortly after she died or while she was dying."

Lack of Bleeding  
This was detected due to lack of bleeding from the wounds. All of the gashes were made by the same type of knife, a weapon which he described as a "sharp, strong, pointed knife with a double edge, at least five and a half inches long."

The start of the trial was delayed for about 90 minutes earlier today when Susan Atkins, one of four defendants, complained of illness and was examined by a doctor.

Her lawyer said that she had complained of a stomach ache, cramps, a backache and neck pains. However, after consultation with a doctor in chambers behind the courtroom, she returned with the other defendants, Patricia Krenwinkel, Leslie van Houten and "hippie cult leader" Charles Manson.

The trial then resumed. Following Dr. Katsuyama's testimony, Joseph Grenado, a policeman, identified bloodstains on clothing worn by the alleged assassins on the nights of the murders.

The trial was recessed for the weekend at noon today when Miss Atkins complained that she was unable to continue because of the pains she was suffering.

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## A National Policy to End the War

The Senate has an opportunity during the next few days to write a rational and responsible policy for ending the war in Vietnam. For many months the Senate has been itching to reverse its 1964 endorsement of a blank check to President Johnson to initiate and carry on that war. It adopted the Fulbright resolution, designed to give Congress a voice in future national commitments, and a few weeks ago it attempted to forbid widening of the war to Cambodia through the Cooper-Church amendment, although the language got pretty muddy before the final action came and the House would have none of it. Now the Senate has a chance to go on record for an orderly and timely liquidation—an objective that is earnestly sought by an overwhelming majority of the American people.

This issue has been distorted in the past by the simplistic manner in which some senators sought to hasten the withdrawal from Vietnam. A scuttle-and-run policy was sold to be the only alternative to a declaration of war. Widespread opposition to any action by Congress on the war was aroused by the argument that it could be, and should be, cut off by a snap of the congressional fingers.

As the issue is now being debated in the Senate, however, it assumes a very different posture. No longer is there any effort to say that American troops must be out of Vietnam within six months. In its present form the amendment to the military procurement bill originally offered by Sens. McGovern and Hatfield would now require the withdrawal of American armed forces by Dec. 31, 1971—leaving a liquidation period of 18 months. If any emergency should arise, the President would be authorized to extend this period by 60 days, and if that did not allow enough time for safe evacuation of Southeast Asia the President would so report to Congress within ten days so that Congress could authorize a further extension.

Rigidity has thus given way to flexibility. As reshaped by the Foreign Relations Committee this is quite a different proposition, which would have the great virtue of enacting a national policy for termination of the war without putting the President into a straitjacket. In effect Congress would enact the President's withdrawal formula as a sound national objective, without saying that it would have to be carried out in any and all circumstances. This achievement of firmness in the statement of a national policy, along with elbow room in actually carrying it out, is a tribute to the good judgment of all those who have contributed to it.

Up to now, the administration has remained in opposition to any congressional action in this sphere. In part this may be attributed to the sound objections raised against earlier versions of the McGovern-Hatfield amendment. No doubt it also reflects an automatic White House preference for a free hand. In this case, however, the White House as well as the country has an enormous interest in having the Congress

on record for termination of the war in an orderly and responsible fashion. If the outcome should turn sour—by no means a remote possibility—it would be much better to have the President and Congress jointly responsible.

In our view, the White House could well regard this proposal before the Senate as a fortuitous opportunity to put Congress on record in favor of the Nixon withdrawal policy or something close to it. The requirement that our Vietnam troop-level be reduced to 280,000 men by next April 30 and that the remaining forces be brought home by the end of next year is specifically recognized in the language of the amendment as a reflection of the President's own statements. Unless the President wishes to deviate from this withdrawal policy, there are compelling reasons why he should welcome a congressional reaffirmation of it.

The President has, to be sure, opposed past efforts to set a date for the windup of the Vietnamese affair. He has feared that the fixing of a date would take pressure off the North Vietnamese to negotiate an end of the war. But if Congress fixes a date which the President could postpone or even eliminate with the consent of Congress, when the time came, the North Vietnamese would, as the Foreign Relations staff memorandum notes, have no assurance that mere stalling would rebound to their advantage.

In any event, it seems to us that the advantages of having a congressional withdrawal policy on the books greatly outweigh any disadvantages that might be encountered at the negotiating table. Such legislation would put the President under pressure to carry out the evacuation at the earliest feasible date. It would put our military leaders—and our diplomats, as well—on notice that the national policy is irreversible. Saigon also would have a clearer understanding of what the score is and would be able to adjust its policies accordingly. So long as there is hope that the President may change his mind under pressure the Thieu government is more likely to avoid the hard decisions that are essential to a future for South Vietnam without American manpower for its defense.

Behind all the arguments for and against this amendment is the even more vital fact that the Senate is making a bid to get back into the policy-making arena in regard to war and peace. We think the President should welcome that effort as a bedrock imperative of American democracy. If the present amendment is not satisfactory to the administration in all particulars, amendments can always be suggested. But it would be tragically shortsighted for the administration to take the arbitrary stand against congressional action designed to underscore and give congressional support for the President's own policy. Orderly termination of the war as soon as feasible ought to be the joint policy of the two political branches, and it is doubtful that there will be a better opportunity than the present to make it so.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Unwise Act in Nigeria

In the seven months since the end of the civil war, Nigeria's federal government has handled the formidable problems of national reconciliation and reintegration of the former Biafrans far better than most had expected. Unfortunately, however, it is still addicted, in peace as it was in war, to pronouncements that appear to violate Gen. Gowon's promises of general amnesty and reinstatement of ex-Biafrans in public jobs.

The recent decree empowering the government to dismiss or retire certain public employees who served Biafra is an example. Here was an announcement that should have been prepared with great care so that the scope of the decree would be defined precisely. Instead, it was issued abruptly and its language seemed to portend the firing of every public servant who had supported the Biafran cause.

Officials have since explained that the decree does not affect thousands of Ibos and other ex-Biafrans who have already been

given security clearances and reinstated in civil service or public corporation jobs at both federal and state levels. These officials say punitive action will be taken against only a very few "actively identified with the planning and execution of the rebellion."

The sad fact, however, is that belated clarifications and explanations rarely undo the original harm. The ineptly drawn decree is now law in Nigeria; even if invoked circumspectly, it will be regarded by many as a continuing threat, for its grounds for dismissal are general and wide-ranging. The decree has damaged public-service morale in the former Biafran areas and injured Nigeria's standing abroad. It has given an assist to the still active Biafran propagandists who are launching new efforts to raise funds under the Biafran banner for dubious adventures that have nothing to do with reconciliation and rehabilitation in Nigeria.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Fulbright's Optimism

It may be assumed that Cairo's violations of the military standstill agreement have been—or are being—carried out with Soviet approval. To shelve the question of Egypt's missile buildup is only sensible if such violations have actually ceased. A way out of the Middle East deadlock can only be found if there is from the outset a basic minimum of mutual confidence on both sides.

Seen in this light, the glimmer of hope is not too bright—unless one shares Sen. Fulbright's optimistic trust in Moscow's honesty

and desire for detente. The senator's latest proposal contains elements which amount to an acceptance of the Soviet advance in the Middle East as a fait accompli.

Under those circumstances it would be possible, as he suggested, to impose a settlement on the hostile parties—but the result would be an uneasy peace. For there are no signs of a Soviet change of heart such as Fulbright assumes. The fact that Moscow is covering up Egypt's missile manipulations in the canal zone is rather proof of the contrary.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 29, 1895

NEW YORK.—By order of the Secretary of War, a new star has been added to the national flag, representing the new State of Utah, which, however, does not enter the Union till July 4 next. Meanwhile, the United States Naval Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the careless docking of the United States cruiser Columbia at Southampton was convened yesterday at Brooklyn. The Captain's seamanship is not in question.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 29, 1920

NEW YORK.—All talk seems to be petering out of the proposed baseball strike urged by members of the Cleveland club if Carl W. Mays is permitted to pitch for the rest of the season for the New York Yankees. None of the clubs are for the strike and most, at best appear lukewarm. The Cleveland team took this initiative after the death of Ray Chapman, who was struck in the head by a pitched ball by Mays, unintentionally.



It's the Nixon Domino Doctrine—You Keep Adding Pieces.

## The Voices of the U.S. West

By James Reston

DENVER.—Going West in America these days, one is startled by the power and diversity of the nation. Every year, it seems, a little more crowded, a little more irritable, and a little more up to the eyes in the policy-making arena in regard to war and peace. We think the President should welcome that effort as a bedrock imperative of American democracy. If the present amendment is not satisfactory to the administration in all particulars, amendments can always be suggested. But it would be tragically shortsighted for the administration to take the arbitrary stand against congressional action designed to underscore and give congressional support for the President's own policy. Orderly termination of the war as soon as feasible ought to be the joint policy of the two political branches, and it is doubtful that there will be a better opportunity than the present to make it so.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Changing Attitudes

Maybe it is the vast skies and spectacular mountains in this part of the country that influence men and women as they influence the weather. But clearly human attitudes and conversation change as one goes West.

The talk here is of family and community and business. Inflation is a bigger subject than Vietnam. For most people, the attitude toward politics runs mainly from indifference to cynicism, as if politicians were a hopeless lot, and anyway, irrelevant to ordinary people's problems.

There are, of course, passionate political minorities on the right and left here as elsewhere, but on the whole one seems to run into a great many people in this part of the world who believe just about all of the following:

● The Vietnam war is a mess, and we should never have got into it, but after all, it's coming to an end.

● The rebellious kids are not only wrong but a menace.

● Stopping crime needs more cops and tougher penalties much more than law enforcement.

● The Supreme Court has gone away off the track in its decisions and has also assumed far too much "legislative" power.

● Taxes are too damn high.

● The poor are poor mainly, though not entirely, because they won't work and have too many children.

● Government spending to solve social problems has failed.

● Education is in trouble because "they" now teach everything but what counts, which is reading and writing.

● We need a lot of defense, for the Communists are still a menace, and at the very least cutting the defense budget is dangerous.

● Negroes have rights, but forced school integration is going to leave everybody worse off.

● One of our main national problems is permissive parents.

● Private enterprise can do anything better than government, so government should be reduced to a minimum.

● Growth is not only inevitable but good, so big business is good

and bigger business is better, but big government is terrible and bigger government is dangerous.

All these propositions, of course, have their supporters and opponents everywhere in the country, but one seems to hear them advocated with more passion and by more people between the Alleghenies and the Rockies than anywhere else in the country.

## Letters

### American Speaks Out

None has answered Miss Pamela Bear's heartfelt letter yet, describing her demoralization after the attacks of European friends when she tried to defend an American ideal she believed in, and identified with, and which ended with a poignant "I've given up defending, and now I'm waiting. Who is going to defend me?"

Well, Pamela, I've been waiting hopefully for someone to come along with a philosophic reply to your predicament, and point out that your problem is not unique,

and that we should eventually find a way out of our difficulties, etc., but no one has attempted to do that—which leaves it up to me to come to your defense on a level involving facts which are sure to displease a lot of the regular letter writers to this column.

Not many years ago in Europe, criticism of Americans was voiced as stridently in certain quarters as it is today on the subject of "Vietnam." Aren't the Americans vulgar? They drive around in big cars, chew gum and drink Coca-Cola (of course, as you've noticed, no one drives around in big cars,

chews gum, or drinks Coca-Cola in Europe today). They eat shrimps with chocolate ice and wear Bermuda shorts too!

Recently the quality of criticism has moved up a notch; for example, "economic imperialism"—a heinous crime to hear some people talk, yet most of our European critics seem happy to forget that their countries siphoned the United States billions of dollars from loans for the Second World War—and to mention the First. Then too, can you imagine their clamor if America decided to withdraw her aid and investments from around the world?

Another criticism accuses our country of supporting dictatorships; true or not, the fact remains that outside of Europe, the majority of the world's people are ruled by dictators—and their opponents are usually totalitarian too. Under the circumstances, why should we prefer the ones who do not wish to bury us?

As for Vietnam, the same people who are busy trying to impede America's efforts to preserve an independent, non-Communist South Vietnam are not unhappy that America is available to protect Europe (and their homes) as she was in two world wars. They never admit it—except to say that it is in America's "self-interest." One gets very tired of the unending, hypocritical rant and cant of these people, and of puerile attempts at international one-upmanship like the one you experienced.

The United States is beset by so many problems. This happens when

a nation rises to a leading place in the world. If America is a "sick society"—and doubtless it is in the sense that all societies are a bit crazy—those who are eager to dispose of it in such terms ought to travel around and deepen their perspective. All countries have inherent problems which only become apparent by living in them.

Finally, it should not be forgotten that nearly everyone rebuffs, for better or worse, a sense of national identity—even those who appear to be the most internationally-minded—and that "nationalism" which is so unfashionable now in our part of the world is a most significant (and applauded) factor in other parts. Don't let anyone deprive you of your birthright so easily, Pamela.

HENRY W. ROSIN.  
Hérouville, France.

Israel's Victory

Dear Senator Fulbright and many people like him argue rather naively: "That astounding Israeli victory of 1967—where did it get them? Did it bring them peace? No. Did they gain security? No. It did not even force the door open to recognition by the Arabs!" The implication being that it was a war fought and won for naught and that the Jews are in worse straits than before.

The argument is fallacious. There was a bonus to the war, and one that's not to be sneezed at. It saved Israel's life.

BERTOLD WYLER.  
Geneva.

## A Frustrated Society

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON.—A U.S. District Court in Lansing, Mich., cleared the way this month for the prosecution of 132 Michigan State University students for seizing a building during a demonstration in May.

In Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, legislators have cut back on appropriations for higher education. Various states have adopted tough anti-riot laws aimed at campus disruptions.

These actions are the response of a frustrated society to the problems of university unrest and to the frictions between town and gown. They are intended to pacify the campuses.

But from all the Presidential Commission on Campus Unrest has been learning, they are not likely to have that result.

On the contrary, the evidence suggests that campus turmoil has become a way of life in America for which there are no obvious legislative or administrative remedies. The dark view is that an apocalypse is coming, although the more probable result is an endless series of brushfires arising out of both petty and profound dissatisfactions.

Kent State, a docile and unexcited institution where four students were killed in a confrontation with National Guardsmen in May, is a case in point.

The best estimates are that it harbors among its 23,000 students no more than 50 or 100 revolutionaries, "bent on destruction." But they have the capacity to burn buildings, plant bombs and inspire repressive reactions.

A much larger group—perhaps several thousand—can be mobilized for action by events. Another Cambodian invasion, more student killings or even the indictment of fellow students under anti-riot laws could touch off demonstrations ending in more bloodshed.

Still other hundreds or thousands might be brought into the streets if their life style is disrupted by ordinances now being

considered by the townspeople of Kent.

There will be a referendum in the town this fall on the questions of cutting off the sale of 33 beer to minors and banning rock bands and other live entertainers from the town limits. If it passes, a further "radicalization" of the university could occur, a Six-Pack Revolution so to speak.

The commission, in its report next month to the President, is supposed to deal with all these aspects of campus unrest. It is a thankless and delicate task that may accomplish little.

If the rhetoric of the revolutionaries is taken at face value—"kill the pigs, destroy the system"—they are beyond pacification by presidents or presidential commissions. And as they get into the bomb and arson business, they become problems for policemen rather than desks of students.

Mutual Hatred

There is little that the commission or the President can do for the beer-drinkers, either, because the clash of life styles in this country is neither an academic nor a political problem. Townies and Harvard boys have detested one another for generations, irrespective of fashions in hair length or politics.

The commission and the President can have some effect, however, on the broad and vital center of university passions and opinions. There is explosive resentment in the university community over the hostile rhetoric that has come out of this administration. That can be stopped if Mr. Nixon chooses.

There is great resentment toward politicians who exploit anti-student feelings in the country. That can be remedied if the political parties show maturity. There is great resentment over the war and that can be remedied through continued and rapid disengagement from Vietnam.

None of these steps will make Mr. Nixon a campus hero or turn the universities into placid football factories. They might, however, make the situation manageable.

## The Spy Satellites: Some New Light

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—There are probably as many "top secret" labels on details of the American observation satellites as on any other military secret. But they are coming unstuck.

Consider the briefing for editors held last Monday in San Clemente, a transcript of which was given newsmen for use Thursday morning. The briefers can be described only as administration officials but they are officials who know all about the satellites.

An editor asked how exact is American surveillance of weapons in the Soviet Union, adding that we seem to have exact information about how many nuclear weapons the Kremlin has but were unable to tell about the movement of SAM missiles in Egypt at the time of the Middle East cease-fire.

### Problems Different

This produced the most authoritative statement yet from any administration official since the "top secret" label was slapped on what originally was known as the Samos observation satellite program many years ago.

The officials said the monitoring problems in the Soviet Union and the Middle East are different. Until the cease-fire, he added, the U.S. had made a more sustained effort over (his word) the Soviet Union than over the Middle East. His reason: The Middle East was not the direct military threat to the U.S. that Russia is.

He described the surveillance of the Soviet Union this way: We have a very good base of information, we know what was there on a certain date, we take a look again and thus we can immediately see whether there were any changes. There is never any dispute about it.

The U.S. is not concerned in the Soviet Union whether anything happened in a 24-hour period. It might have added here that that was one of the reasons we did not catch the Red Army's quick invasion of Czechoslovakia.

In short, it was said, in the Soviet Union it does not make a great deal of difference what happens in any particular week as long as we catch it in any two-month period since missiles being counted take a long time to deploy and make operational. There is usually a year between the first sighting of construction and operational status.

Hence, he could have added, the normal satellite procedure is ade-

quate: After two to four weeks of orbiting the earth a film capsule is ejected in the Hawaii area, drops with a parachute and is caught by a plane with a hook. The film is duly developed and analyzed and in time Secretary Laird can make public the numbers of missiles.

It was not mentioned, but a satellite with cameras could be put in stationary orbit (as with telecommunications satellites) over the Soviet Union or anywhere else. But since the Soviets have followed our pattern of orbiting reconnaissance satellites, stationary vehicles are currently considered too provocative, too likely to raise a Kremlin howl.

A satellite also can send back what it sees via an electronic link as it passes over a U.S. ground station. There are disadvantages: The pictures are less clear and the technique uses up electrical energy too fast.

Another official at the San Clemente briefing said that now the U.S. is in a position to detect movements in the Middle East in a very limited number of hours.

### Compass Link

One reason is use of U-2 high-flying spy planes along the Israeli side of the Suez Canal. Another is the planned switch from Southeast Asia to the Middle East of a system known as Compass Link, designed to aid the U-2 process.

On landing, the film cartridges from the U-2 cameras are put into a laser beam scanning device which by electronic impulses sends the picture to a satellite for almost instant relay to Washington. Such films thus reach Washington within a matter of minutes.

The evidence is that Washington was caught with its cameras down at the moment the Middle East cease-fire took effect. That defect is being remedied. But the problem is different from checking Soviet missiles.

The secrecy surrounding all these detection techniques usually is justified on the grounds that (a) technical details must not be disclosed to enemies and (b) any kind of disclosure would produce public reaction by the Soviet Union that could endanger their use. The counter-argument, so far not prevailing, is that more disclosure is vital so the American public can have confidence that agreements made with the Soviets, in the Middle East, in SALT or otherwise, are not subject to cheating.



## 'Not Only Mediterranean'

## Russians Seizing Seapower From West, 'Jane's' Declares

LONDON, Aug. 28 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is driving all out to seize supreme seapower from the United States and is on its way to becoming the world's policeman, the authoritative "Jane's Fighting Ships" said today.

The United States, it said, has an aging fleet dating largely from World War II, which is stationed in limited areas.

The once mighty British Navy, it said, has reached its lowest peacetime level and has abdicated its worldwide role.

"But the U.S.S.R. has warships all over," it said.

In a foreword to the 1970-71

edition, "Jane's" editor Raymond V. Blackman said, "It is not only the Soviet Union which is interested in the Mediterranean in which the U.S.S.R. is interested. Her outsize extends to all the seven seas. So much so that the question might justifiably be posed: who is policing the world now?"

"Britain," he said, "is withdrawing into isolation... and the U.S. has well defined and limited compass fleets in several spheres, somewhat reduced to provide reinforcements for Vietnam."

"Jane's" listed the main U.S. naval units as 15 strike aircraft carriers, four anti-submarine aircraft carriers, 41 nuclear powered ballistic missile submarines, 52 nuclear-powered fleet submarines, 53 conventionally powered fleet submarines, ten guided missile cruisers, 234 frigates, destroyers and ocean escorts, sufficient forces for four marine expeditionary brigades and the necessary logistic support ships and miscellaneous craft.

"Jane's" said the Soviets still have no aircraft carriers. But it estimated the Red Fleet consists of 75 nuclear-powered submarines, 320 diesel-powered submarines, 100 helicopter carriers, 25 cruisers, 100 destroyers, 100 escorts, 375 patrol vessels, 300 minesweepers, 125 missile boats, 300 torpedo boats, 100 amphibious ships, 130 amphibious craft and "literally thousands" of support ships, auxiliary vessels and service craft.

The once all-powerful British Navy, "Jane's" said, has been reduced to three aircraft carriers—one of which will be phased out this year—two commando ships, eight nuclear-powered submarines, 33 conventionally powered submarines, three cruisers, eight large destroyers and 79 small destroyers and frigates.

**Flood Tide**  
"The expansion of Soviet maritime power was a military phenomenon of the 1960s which looks like rising to a flood tide in the 1970s," Mr. Blackman said. "At most, all of this adds up to a Soviet drive to attain supreme seapower."

Mr. Blackman said "responsible opinion" in the United States is worried about the military posture and budget of the U.S. Navy, which he considered to be inadequate to meet worldwide national and international commitments or even to compensate for the natural wastage of an aging fleet, an alarming proportion of which was built during the 1939-45 war emergency.

"The problem the U.S. Navy faces," Mr. Blackman said, "is still the encroaching obsolescence of much of the fleet. The replacement of these worn-out ships is expensive under present market conditions but cannot be further delayed if the Navy is to have the combat capabilities which the United States can rely on in the future."

## U.S. Eases Rules On Fueling Ships In China Trade

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP).—The United States is taking another small step to ease trade regulations with China, officials said today.

The State Department is dropping a long-standing requirement that Western-world ships engaged in trade with China may not use bunkering or fueling facilities owned by American firms unless a check shows the ships are not carrying strategic goods.

The bunkering regulation was part of the embargo against China and North Korea dating back to the Korean War. It applies to ship-fueling facilities in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas.

Under the new rule, the officials said, Red China and North Korea vessels will continue to be barred altogether from American-owned bunkering facilities, and European Communist ships trading with China still will be subject to a cargo check if they want to be fueled at U.S. facilities. American ships still are barred from the Asian Communist mainland.

## Uruguay Troops Wound 3 in Check On Tupamaros

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Troops wounded three suspected Tupamaros in a gun battle here last night as the massive search continued for a kidnapped U.S. aid official and a Brazilian diplomat.

Police said the guerrillas opened fire from a truck when troops staged a spot check on identity cards and car licenses in a city street.

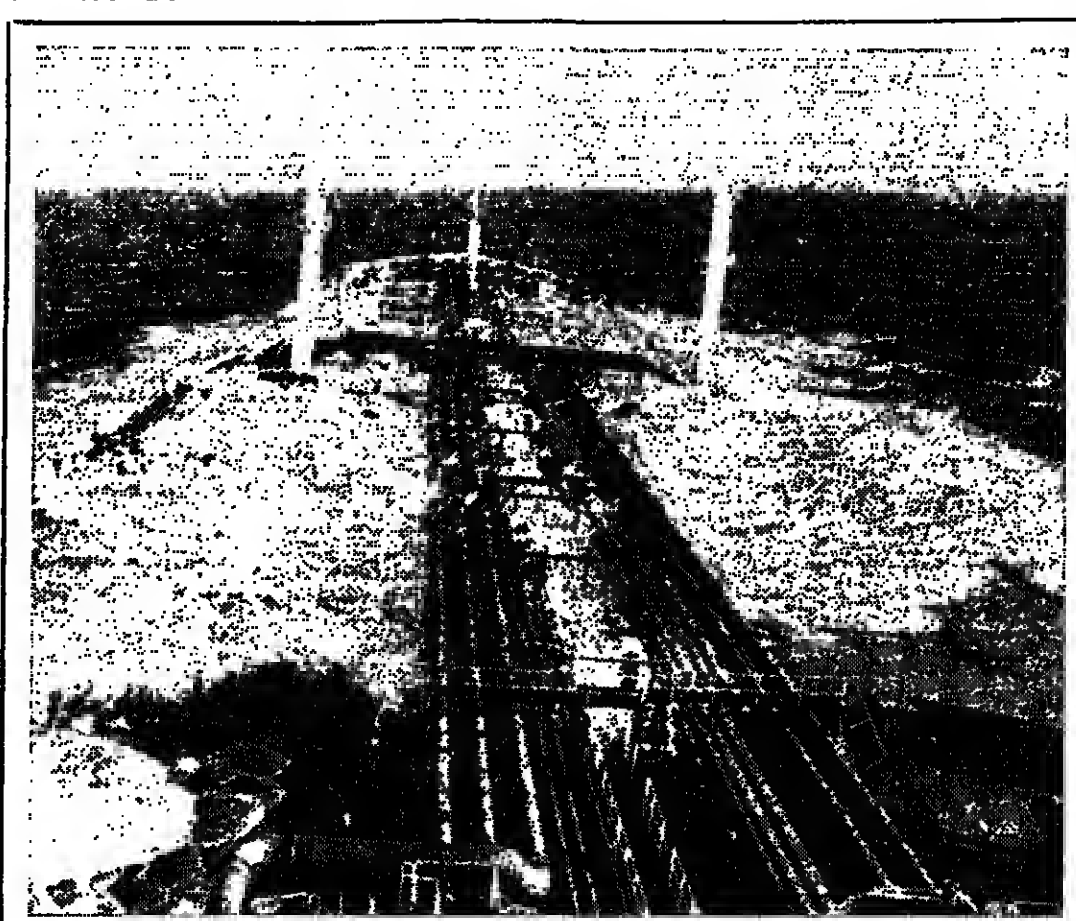
The driver of the truck and two gunmen were taken to a hospital with bullet wounds.

The Tupamaros guerrilla organization has held the Brazilian Embassy's First Secretary Aloysio Dias Gomide since July 31 and U.S. soil expert Claude Fly, 63, since Aug. 7.

The guerrillas' last message said the two men were well but would be killed if troops found their hiding place.

**8 Jailed in Brazil**  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 28 (AP).—Eight men accused of being involved in the kidnapping of U.S. Ambassador Charles Elms Elbrick last year were sentenced to a maximum penalty of eight years in prison by an army court here yesterday—five of them in absentia.

Several others accused were given shorter penalties.



THE LONG HAUL—So heavily laden that even on a calm day seas break over the deck, the tanker British Explorer, 215,000 tons, is making the 11,300-mile trip from the Middle East around Africa to the United Kingdom at about 20 miles an hour.

## UN Group Fails to Set Seabed Rules

GENEVA, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—The United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Seabed failed to reach agreement on a declaration of legal principles to govern the seabed outside national jurisdiction at its August meeting here.

The UN General Assembly had asked for a set of principles to be submitted to its meeting in New York beginning next month.

Their formulation was the main task of the committee's four-week session ending tonight, and their completion would have been a significant step toward an international seabed treaty expected to be signed in three to five years.

The liaison man for the 42-nation committee's legal subsection earlier this week formulated a tentative agreement on certain clauses to be included in a declaration. This would have carried a note saying that agreement had not yet been reached on a number of important aspects.

Unacceptable to Some  
But committee sources said even such a limited declaration proved unacceptable to some delegations during discussions in the committee later during the week.

Instead, a report will go to the General Assembly from the committee stating that common ground was found with respect to certain principles.

Delegates were still meeting late tonight to thrash out the final terms of the report, though committee sources said it would not contain a detailed list of agreed principles as the earlier proposal would have.

The report also says that the value of the consultations in the legal subsection was reduced by limited participation and insufficient representation.

Several delegations proposed that informal discussions, followed by a full committee session, should be held in New York while the General Assembly is meeting.

The committee failed to reach agreement on this here, but conference sources said such meetings may nevertheless occur.

## Pollution Spoiling Dniester River, Pravda Reports

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (AP).—The powerful Dniester River, which rolls through the heart of Soviet Moldavia, is threatened with total pollution by careless dumping of manure and industrial waste in the valley, Pravda revealed yesterday.

Oil spots, rivulets of manure and tons of invisible waste are making the river "more and more dirty every year," killing fish life, the article said.

This was the third example of water pollution in major Soviet rivers in the past month. The Ural and Volga Rivers, both among the longest in Europe, were also reported to be badly polluted.

The Dniester bisects Moldavia, one of the richest fruit and vegetable producing regions of the Soviet Union, before emptying into the Black Sea.

## Workers Slow Madrid Subway

MADRID, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Madrid's subway workers, threatened with mobilization when they went on strike last month, began working to rule this week by banning overtime to back demands for higher wages.

The government broke a 24-hour subway strike last month by decreeing that they would be drafted and placed under army discipline if they did not go back to work. It also suspended wage negotiations for a month as a punitive measure.

The stoppage brought the privately-owned subway network to a halt for the first time since the 1936-39 Civil War. Wage talks are scheduled to resume next week.

## Italian Industry Hails Boost In Taxes, Workers Complain

ROME, Aug. 28 (AP).—Premier Emilio Colombo's new tax measures were praised today by business and industry groups, but criticized by labor and accused by the Italian Automobile Club of seeking the death of motorizing.

The praise came from Confindustria, the national Italian association of manufacturers. Confindustria said that the measures indicated "the will of the government to face gradually the problems of the deficits burdening government and private enterprises and the problems of financing."

Labor unions issued a bitter protest. Worker assemblies at the country's larger companies condemned the taxes as "discrimination against the workers in favor of the industrialists."

The most outspoken criticism came from the Communist party's daily newspaper, "l'Unita," which urged the workers to resume agitation against the rising cost of living.

The tax measures on a wide range of items hit motorists the hardest. Superhighway tolls went up 10 percent. The annual cost of a driving license rose by \$3.20 and the price of gasoline was increased by 13.38 cents a gallon.

## Wildcat Strikers At U.K. Car Plant Reject Settlement

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP).—Wildcat strikers at a factory making car parts dealt Britain's ailing auto industry another blow today by rejecting a peace formula worked out by their union chiefs, shop stewards and employers. They said they would continue their three-week-old stoppage indefinitely.

The 5,000 unofficial strikers at GKN-Sankey—which makes cabs, wheels and other parts for the car makers—have already forced manufacturers to lay off over 35,000 workers.

Their decision today to hold out for an across-the-board pay hike of \$20.40 a week was expected to put additional thousands of car workers off the job as the supply of GKN parts peters out.

Their stand—agreed on at a stormy meeting attended by 4,000 strikers—was also expected to force the government or the Trades Union Congress to intervene.

Details of the peace formula which was shunted down at the meeting were not disclosed. But it was believed the men were offered up to \$4.80 a week immediately and \$13.40 more over the next 12 months.

## Shipyard Strike Spreads; 17,000 Idle in Holland

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—A three-day wave of strikes in Rotterdam shipyards and engineering firms spread to Amsterdam today. More than 17,000 workers are now on strike in the two cities.

About 700 men stopped work today at the two shipyards of the Verschuier Co. in Amsterdam and were joined later by 2,500 workers at the Fokker aircraft plant. About 14,000 workers are on strike in Rotterdam.

Union leaders and the management of the Rijn-Schelde group, to which many of the shipyards belong, were today studying proposals to end the stoppages.

The strikers have rejected an offer of a lump-sum payment of about \$40 pending a definitive regulation about the difference between wages of regular workers and workers hired by gang bosses.

**4 Killed in U.S. Plane**  
MANILA, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—A U.S. twin-engined anti-submarine aircraft crashed into the sea 60 miles northwest of here last night, killing all four members of the crew, a U.S. Navy spokesman said today.

## 100,000 Pop Fans In Early For Isle of Wight Festival

FRESHWATER, Isle of Wight, Aug. 28 (UPI).—Thousands of young ticket holders jammed through turnstiles today for the official opening of Europe's biggest pop festival this year, and thousands more were expected to arrive at this resort island off England's south coast during the weekend.

About 200 long-haired youths, many of them French, tried to force their way through a hole in the fence during the morning but were halted by guards with police dogs and a bulldozer.

Organizers of the festival who flew in stars such as Joan Baez, Tiny Tim and Jimmy Hendrix for the four-day show, said reports about disturbances among young fans who began gathering for the show a week ago were "blown out of all proportion."

Police estimated 100,000 persons had crammed into this resort town, whose normal population is 3,500. They said they expected thousands more to arrive during the three-day Bank Holiday.

**60 Arrests**  
Police reported about 60 arrests so far, mostly on drug and petty charges.

The head of the festival's police force, Brian MacGoughan, 24, blamed a group of French and Algerian anarchists for skirmishes last night.

"They are members of an international gang which specializes in wrecking pop festivals. They have been at many European festivals," Mr. MacGoughan said. He added that a group of Americans with motorbikes had been taking shots at guard dogs with air rifles.

An Isle of Wight police spokesman said regular police forces had not been called to intervene in the incidents. Police checked out all ferries crossing to the island and confiscated items which could be used as weapons.

Groups of "Hell's Angels" were told to leave their motorcycles on the mainland, and "skinheads," gangs of British youths who crop

their hair short, were stripped of the heavy boots which they sometimes use as weapons during fights.

Flery Creations, the firm which organized the festival, said that it had decided to let some 5,000 persons stay on a hill overlooking the bandstand but that they would be asked to pay \$7.20 for a season ticket.

"We hope that they will cooperate and be reasonable," Mr. MacGoughan said. "But if too many refuse, we shall light up the hill with powerful spotlights so that fans cannot see down into the arena."

Food vendors operating unofficially at the festival complained today that they had been threatened by thugs from an alleged protection gang who had turned over and burned two of their stalls.

"We want police protection," said hot-dog vendor Joseph Kyprianou. "The thugs have come two and three times a day trying to force us to pay money for 'protection' or clear out."

## Vatican Expected to Tighten Controls on Nuns' Transfers

By Don M. Larrimore

ROME, Aug. 28 (WP).—The priest directing the Vatican's investigation of alleged "trafficking" in novice nuns from Kerala today predicted that recruitment of girls from the southern India state for European convents will resume, but under stricter control.

Certain "regrettable incidents" involving the export of such girls by Indian priests have been confirmed, but Vatican officials said no definite evidence of criminal wrongdoing has been uncovered.

The Rev. Edward Heston, an American who is secretary of the Congregation for the Religious, which controls monks and nuns, said he hopes to have all the facts within two months. A report will be sent to Pope Paul through his secretary of state, Jean Cardinal Villot, who reportedly halted the six-year-old recruitment system on hearing charges that Indian priests were profiting personally by "selling" often unqualified Kerala girls to European convents.

Vatican officials are particularly concerned that the uproar has led to parliamentary questions in India and Britain. In Italy, where hundreds of Kerala girls are in convents, Socialist Deputy Louis Fortuna has demanded a government investigation.

**Milding Bish Church**  
As more details emerge, the impression grows among Vatican specialists that behind the sound and fury over the "nun-running scandal" lie misguided efforts by Kerala

## Reichsmark Bill Leads Londoner To Cork Jail Cell

CORK, Ireland, Aug. 28 (AP).—London bachelor Michael Barker cashed a 10,000 Reichsmark note for \$2,640 in an exclusive Cork department store on Aug. 17. Then he did the town like "the last of the big spenders."

His largesse in a 24-hour spending spree included \$12 tips, cab rides and purchases amounting to \$325. But his jaunt ended when a detective caught him at Cork Airport.

The note—issued in Berlin in 1922—had been worthless since 1949 when deutsche marks became West Germany's currency.

In court here today, Barker admitted a charge of false pretenses. Police said Barker bought the note from a man in London for \$24 and hoped to cash it for \$340. A misunderstanding between clerks here resulted in their cashing the note as if for Deutsche marks.

The judge said there were some "queer aspects to the case—and jailed Barker for three months.



## Art in Copenhagen

## A Moment of Collective Enthusiasm

By Michael Gibson

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28.—In the spring of 1959, a dozen painters of the COBRA movement were gathered in a weekend cabin in the woods near Copenhagen. The cabin belonged to the Danish Academy of Fine Arts and had been loaned to the painters of the newly founded group so they could meet and discuss their ideas.

As a group, they were interested in breaking away from anything that might seem formal in art and, for this reason, they were attracted by the art of children and the mentally ill and by primitive art.

Discussion was heated, food was sparse, and drink—a case of beer—had been provided by the Tuborg Art Foundation.

As the artists warmed to their subject, an idea gradually took hold: Why just sit there talking when the walls and roof of the cabin stood bare? Here they could materialize their convictions and, since the idea of a collective work thrilled them, this was a rare occasion to produce one.

They all set to work under the direction of Asger Jorn—the only one of COBRA's five

founding members present—children who were there also had tasks assigned to them and, when they left the place a few days later, practically every square foot inside the cabin had been covered with paintings as boisterous and enthusiastic as the artists themselves.

Officials of the Academy of Fine Arts were rather taken aback when they next saw the place. The idea had seemed so excellent that nobody had bothered to consult the academy.

Nevertheless, the work remained. COBRA was something still unknown—a movement started just six months before by artists from Copenhagen, Brussels and Amsterdam—and it was not destined to have a long life. The first break in the movement occurred in November of that year after an exhibition in Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum when a number of artists quit for political reasons. By 1961, it had ceased to exist.

## Cabin Sold

Meanwhile, the cabin in the woods had been sold. A boy's club had acquired it, and part of the product of that enter-

prising seminar was destroyed when the murals of Pedersen, Jorn and the English artist Stephen Gilbert were scraped away and the walls repainted. That first housecleaning impulse did not last, however, and the rest of the damage resulted from the opposite extreme; the cabin was allowed to fall into disrepair—boys walked on the roof and occasionally put a foot through a rotting board; windows were broken and not repaired and the four seasons got the run of the house. Snow blew in during the winter, rain and sun worked at the pine boards the rest of the year and, in 1969, the boy's club, which had come into some money, finally decided to tear the building down to erect something more suitable to its needs.

A Copenhagen art critic, Virtus Shade, who for several years had tried to save what remained of the paintings, those on the ceiling, immediately published an appeal—he had obtained a seven-day delay but if nobody bought the ceiling now, it would be destroyed.

One of Mr. Shade's readers was Poul Henningsen, the mayor of Lyngby (a prosperous Copenhagen suburb), who immediately

put up 10,000 kroner (\$1,300) of his own money to acquire it for his municipality.

When the restorers came to remove the work in January, 1969, they were pessimistic. An expert pulled a key out of his pocket and drove it through a beam as though it had been made of butter.

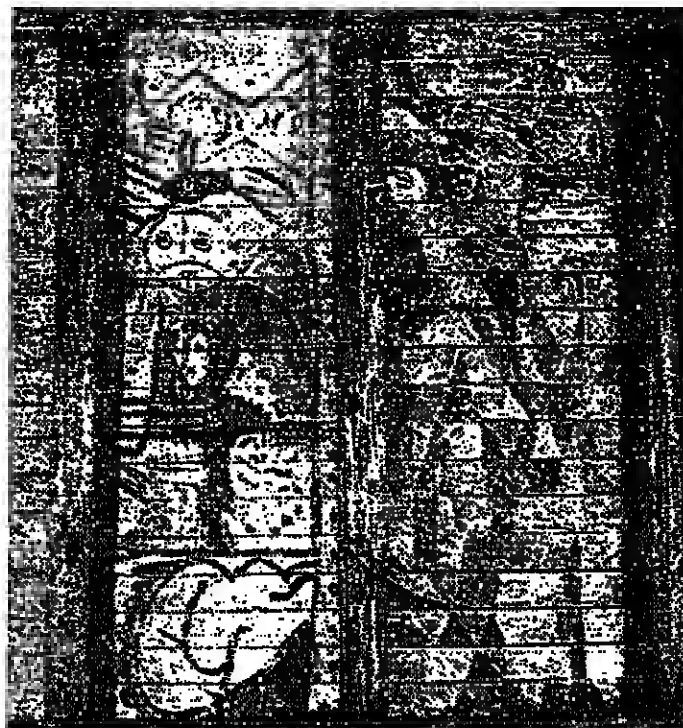
"You'll never be able to save this," he told the mayor.

Others were less pessimistic and suggested that Brorson Christensen, the man who restored the Viking ship unearthed near Roskilde, be consulted. Anyone, they figured, who could save timber that had had spent over a millennium in damp soil ought to know what to do here.

And such indeed was the case. He recommended a Swiss product to consolidate the putrefied wood (some of the panels were broken into 40 or 50 soggy pieces).

Today, the excellently restored ceiling is on view at Lyngby's Sophienholm Museum—a romantically attractive lakeside manor.

It has a colorful charm as the expression and vestige of a moment of raw enthusiasm.



Asger Jorn contribution to COBRA cabin.

And it demonstrates that the intensity and expressivity of a work of art can only reach its proper pitch when the enthusiasm of its conception is matured in later solitude.

The ceiling makes no unified statement and that is all to the good—it is the unpretentious expression of a moment of collective enthusiasm that is as

aimless as an explosion and as startling too.

When the restored ceiling was set up, the authorship of each panel was painstakingly established. One of these, however, escaped identification until recently. It finally turned out to be Carl-Henning Pedersen's daughter Maren, who, in 1949, was a little girl.

## Theater in England

## Brook's Magical Staging Of Shakespeare at Stratford

By Clive Barnes

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, England, Aug. 28.—Once in a while, once in a very rare while, a theatrical production arrives that is going to be talked about as long as there is a theater, a production which, for good or ill, is going to exert a major influence on the contemporary stage. Such a production is Peter Brook's staging of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" which the Royal Shakespeare Company premiered in Stratford-upon-Avon last night.

It is a magnificent production, the most important work yet of the world's most imaginative and inventive director.

If Peter Brook had done nothing else but this "Dream," he would have deserved a place in theater history.

Brook has approached the play with a radiant innocence. He has treated the script as if it had just been written, and sent to him through the post. He has staged it with no reference to the past, no reverence for tradition.

He sees the play for what it is, an allegory of sensual love, and a magic playground of lost innocence and hidden fears. Love in Shakespeare comes as suddenly as death, and when Shakespeare's people love, they are all but consumed with sexual passion.

Brook's first concern is to enchant us, to reveal this magic playground. He has conceived the production as a box of theatrical miracles. It takes place in a pure white setting. The stage is walled in on three sides, and the floor is also white. Ladders lead up the walls and on the top are scaffolds and rostra from which actors can look down on the playing area like spectators at a bull-fight.

The fairy characters—Oberon, Titania, and Puck—are made into acrobats and jugglers. They swing in on trapezes, they amaze us with juggling tricks, Tarzan-like swings across the stage, and all the sad deftness of clowns.

Shakespeare's quartet of mingled lovers, now mod kids burning love songs to loosely strumming guitars, are lost in the Vegetian woods, the trees are vast metal coils thrown down from the walls on fishing rods, and moving in on unwary lovers like spiraling metallic tendrils. And in this wood of animal desire, the noises are not the friendly warblings of fairyland; but the grunts and groans of solid primitive jungle.

Sex and sexuality are vital in the play. Oberon and Titania, even when quarreling, here kiss with lusty, hungry passion—no moonshine for them—and the lovers seem to be journeying through some inner landscape.

of their own desires toward maturity.

The sexual relationship—with the witless use of phallic symbolism the stage can ever have seen—is stressed between Titania and her translated Bottom. Yet the carnality of the piece is seen with affectionate tolerance rather than the bitterness the playwright shows in "Troilus and Cressida," and this tolerance, even playfulness, suffuses the production.

## New Eyes

Brook is a magician and he gives us new eyes. Here, for reasons admirably supported by the text, he has Theseus and Hippolyta (that previously rather dull royal couple whose wedding provides the framework for the play) played by two actors as play Oberon and Titania. At once the play takes on a new and personal dimension. The fairies take on a new humanity, and these human principles, once so uninteresting, are now endowed with a different mystery, and the gentle, almost sad note on which the play ends has a feeling of both human comprehension and godlike compassion to it. It is most moving.

Two other characters take on dual assignments: Philostrate, that court master of ceremonies for Theseus, is also, naturally enough, Puck, and, rather more puzzlingly, Egeus, the angry father of Hermia whose opposition to her marriage sets off the action, is also Peter Quince, one of the mechanicals. Presumably the reason here is to bring the play within the play more closely into the main structure, for just as Egeus initiates the real action, so Quince initiates the inner play. But it savors of a literary rather than dramatic device.

Puck is the key figure in this version. Looking like a more than usually perky Picasso clown, he bounces through the action with happy ambivalence, the model of tolerance. John Kane plays him delightfully, performing his tricks with a true circus expertise, and acting with unaffected delight.

The Theseus-Oberon and Hippolyta-Titania of Alan Howard and Sara Kestelman are special pleasures and the mechanicals with the terrible tragedy of "Pyramus and Thisbe" are the best I have ever seen, with David Waller's title as Bottom particularly splendid.

But the star of this dream is Peter Brook himself, with his ideas, his theories and above all his practices. Of course he is here helped first by the sensitive white pleasure palace devised by his Los Angeles-based designer Sally Jacobs, and the richly evocative music and sound score provided by Richard Farnes. But Brook is the genius architect of our most substantial pleasure.

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High	Low	Div. in \$	100% First	High	Low	Div. in \$	100% First	High	Low	Div. in \$	100% First

(Continued on page 10)



Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 29-30, 1970

Page 9

**U.S. Charges  
TV 'Dumping'  
To Japanese**Price Changes, Curb  
On Imports Expected

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The U.S. Treasury announced today a key step in a process that will lead to somewhat higher prices for imported Japanese television sets.

The case is the biggest ever under a 50-year-old "anti-dumping" law. The basic allegation of the Treasury is that the Japanese television exporters are selling in the U.S. market at prices lower than in the home market, thus creating unfair competition for domestic manufacturers.

Imports of Japanese TV sets last year were worth about \$250 million and accounted for about one-fifth of total U.S. consumption. Even though the finding of dumping, and the necessary related injury to U.S. producers, are not final, the Japanese industry is said almost immediately with the idea of either raising the export price or reducing the domestic price in Japan, or some combination of the two.

Eugene T. Rosides, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, emphasized his belief that "the odds will continue to flow," though he might be a temporary slowing of exports and imports as a result.

Starting next week, the customs bureau will "withhold" appraisement on television sets from Japan.

This means that the goods can enter the country but, if a dumping finding is eventually made six months from now, special duties will be assessed on those goods that entered at "less than fair value."

The risk is that U.S. importers will probably refuse to buy unless they are reasonably sure that no dumping duty will eventually be assessed. And they would be convinced, it is felt, only if the dumping "margin" had been eliminated by the Japanese, either through higher export prices or lower prices in the Japanese market.

Rosides refused to say what dumping "margin" the Treasury had found in its investigation to date, but he said it was "substantial." Earlier this week the Japanese industry claimed the average difference in price was less than 5%.

The Treasury must within three months make its final decision on whether dumping is taking place. It may all seem to have reached the point of withholding of appraisement, but that finding is made.

Then, the case is referred to the tariff Commission, which has another three months to decide whether the domestic industry is injured. If that finding is made, dumping duties are assessed, "an amount sufficient only to cover the dumping margin."

**IOS Loses \$25.86 Million;  
Lloyd's Cuts Back on Deficit**

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Investors Overseas Services Ltd. reported today a net loss of \$25.86 million, including an operating loss of \$12.53 million, for the first six months of 1970.

This contrasted with a net profit of \$9.52 million and an operating profit of \$2.56 million for the first half of 1969.

Sir Eric Wyndham White, chairman of the board, ascribed most of the over-all loss to a write-off of \$7 million for losses on "extraordinary items" and the allocation of \$7 million as a reserve against "possible future losses." The latter arose out of loans and a guarantee by a subsidiary, IOS Financial Holdings, to Commonwealth Overseas NV, a Dutch subsidiary of Commonwealth United Corp.

The chairman, in a letter submitting the mandated report to stockholders, said that these actions demonstrated "in the clearest possible way" the new management's decision to apply "thoroughly conservative principles to the balance sheet."

It was disclosed today that Sir

Eric and Bernard Cornfeld, deposed head of IOS, who had a long talk Wednesday night, had further talks yesterday and today.

An IOS spokesman said Sir Eric would not call the new meeting of IOS stockholders requested by Mr. Cornfeld as long as the two men continue their discussion of "how a proxy fight can be avoided."

The report disclosed that operating income held up quite well during the first half of the year, and that the basic cause of the loss was the heavy increase in operating expenses.

The decline in sales of IOS mutual funds reduced net income from commissions to \$12.72 million the year before. However, an increase in fund management fees, interest, and "other income" produced over-all operating income of \$22.18 million, compared with \$23.85 million in 1969.

Operating expenses, including income tax, jumped from \$20.08 million in the first six months of 1969 to \$33.28 million. This appeared to disagree with Sir Eric's statement that "we are continuing to cut operating budgets to the absolute minimum necessary for the provision of essential services," including the firing of "redundant staff."

According to a spokesman, however, the staff retrenchment is producing heavier immediate expenses through severance pay.

**Lloyd's of London**

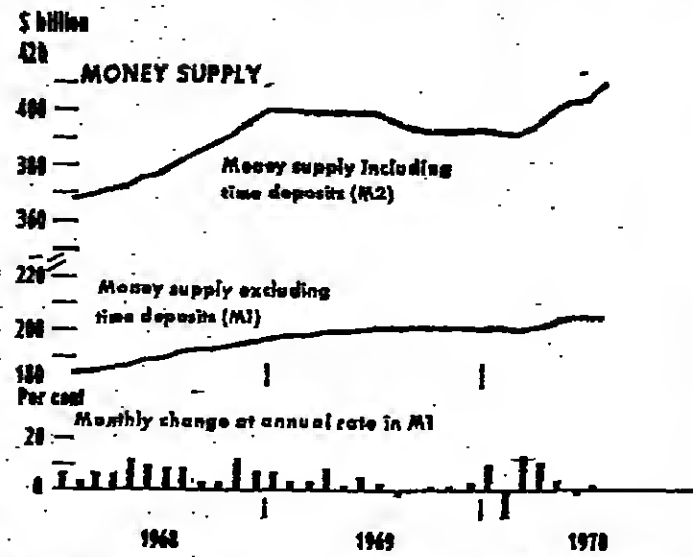
LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP).—Lloyd's insurance organization in 1969 lost \$1.6 million (\$3.8 million at the post-devaluation rate at the end of the year, market accounts published today showed.

It was the third loss-making year in a row for the organization, which, due to the time lag in filing claims, closes its accounts in three-year lags.

Premium income for the year was \$200 million. The deficit was an improvement on the loss of \$18.5 million in 1968.

The aviation, motor and short-term life sections of Lloyd's made a profit, the accounts summary said, but hopes of a small profit in the marine section were wiped out by losses of more than \$115 million on ships stuck in the Suez Canal by the Arab-Israeli war.

Robert Gordon of Lloyd's underwriters' association said forecasts of the 1968 figures showed an improvement, but claims were heavy for 1969. A severe hurricane struck the Gulf of Mexico that year and five oil tankers were lost around the world.



MONEY SUPPLY—The seasonally adjusted figures supplied by the Fed are plotted through June.

**Credit Easing Speeding Up,  
Figures From Fed Indicate**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System's gradual push toward an easier credit policy, picked up steam during the last two weeks, banking data published yesterday showed. Money and bank credit both showed an accelerated rate of expansion.

In its weekly report, the Fed indicated that the principal monetary aggregates, which measure the availability of funds in the economy, generally showed an accelerated rate of growth.

The money supply, the adjusted bank credit proxy, money supply plus time deposits and total reserves of member banks all were higher, and showed higher rates of expansion than were characteristic only a few weeks ago.

This was the first time since the money base, which dropped sharply in the last two weeks, ended Wednesday. But bankers doubted that the decline had any significance as an indicator of Fed policy.

Total commercial paper outstanding dropped \$174 million in the week ended Aug. 18, with the entire drop accounted for by redemption of paper sold by bank holding companies and their affiliates.

The Reserve announced at the beginning of last week that such paper would be subject to mandatory reserve requirements.

On the international front, the Reserve reduced its "other assets" (which include foreign currency holdings) by \$951 million on a daily average, reflecting, bankers said, the reversal of previous swap drawings, on several foreign central banks. At the same time, Treasury security held in custody by the Reserve on foreign central

**Stocks Wind Up Week Well Ahead**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The stock market, basking in the glow of improved investor confidence, turned strong again today after three days of consolidating its recent advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, consistently ahead by more than 5 points after mid-session, finished at 765.81, for a gain of 6.02. This brought its net increase for the week to 20.40 points. Monday's gain was better than 14 points.

Meanwhile, a growing number of Wall Street observers are swinging over to the view that the market saw its low for the year on May 26, when the Dow indicator sank to a seven-year bottom at 531.16.

**Natemas Up**

Natemas, the most active stock, continued to move up sharply, by 2 to 39 7/8, after climbing 4 1/4 points yesterday. This issue boomed last year to a peak price of 130 1/2, thanks to its hunt for oil in offshore areas of Indonesia. It then sank as low as 13 1/8.

Xerox, the second most heavily traded issue, climbed 3 1/8 to 79 1/2. Great Western Financial was up 1 1/4 to 21 in a strong savings-and-loan group.

Other point-plus gainers on the active roster included Boeing, Pitkin and Linton Industries. Penn Central picked up 1 point to 9 1/4.

GAC Corp. rose 2 1/4 to 22 1/4. The stock closed last Friday at 15 7/8. Early in August, GAC shares were recommended by Standard &amp; Poor's as "an attractive speculative buy."

Similarly, other depressed stocks outside of the blue-chip ranks scored good gains.

Over-all, the NYSE showed 968 advances and 367 declines. Among the glamour issues, IBM ran up 6 points to 271 1/4. Bur-

roughs rose 5 3/4 to 109 1/2. Walt Disney Productions gained 8 3/8 to 106. Polaroid, trading ex-dividend, added 1 3/4 to 68 7/8.

Short covering was a factor in today's higher prices for glamours.

The current extended rally in stock prices has benefited from brighter economic news and by the Federal Reserve System's push toward an easier credit policy.

There were also rumors in Wall Street today that a major bank planned to reduce the prime rate. However, several big banks said they were not contemplating any such move.

Observers believe a cut in the basic lending rate—at 8 percent since it was cut on March 25—could come as early as next month.

General Motors, gaining 1 3/4 to 73 3/4, was a standout among the blue chips. Chrysler was unchanged at 24 after moving up 2 7/8 points over the two previous sessions.

Volume continued brisk at 13.82 million shares, rounding out the busiest trading week in three months.

with financially troubled Big Board members. In the past, the exchange has appointed its own liquidators and allowed the use of money from its \$55 million trust fund to speed the settlement of obligations to customers and creditors.

The exchange has contended that this method is faster and more efficacious and avoids the complex litigation of a receivership in which creditors and customers have to press their own claims.

Trust Fund Sharply Depleted. In suspending Plohm and First Devonshire from membership, however, the exchange in effect disowned both concerns and left them to settle their affairs in court.

The exchange's trust fund has been sharply depleted by the current liquidations of at least ten member organizations and faces the possibility of further demands from other brokerage houses that have been in financial difficulty.

The fund is made up of cash contributions from member organizations, bank lines of credit and funds that had been assigned to the exchange's new building program.

In its complaint, the SEC charged that Plohm and First Devonshire had violated the commission's net capital rules by allowing their aggressive indebtedness to exceed their net capital by more than 20 times. It also contended that the concerns had violated anti-fraud regulations by failing to disclose to their customers that they were not in compliance with the net capital requirements and that they had appropriated customers' securities for their own use.

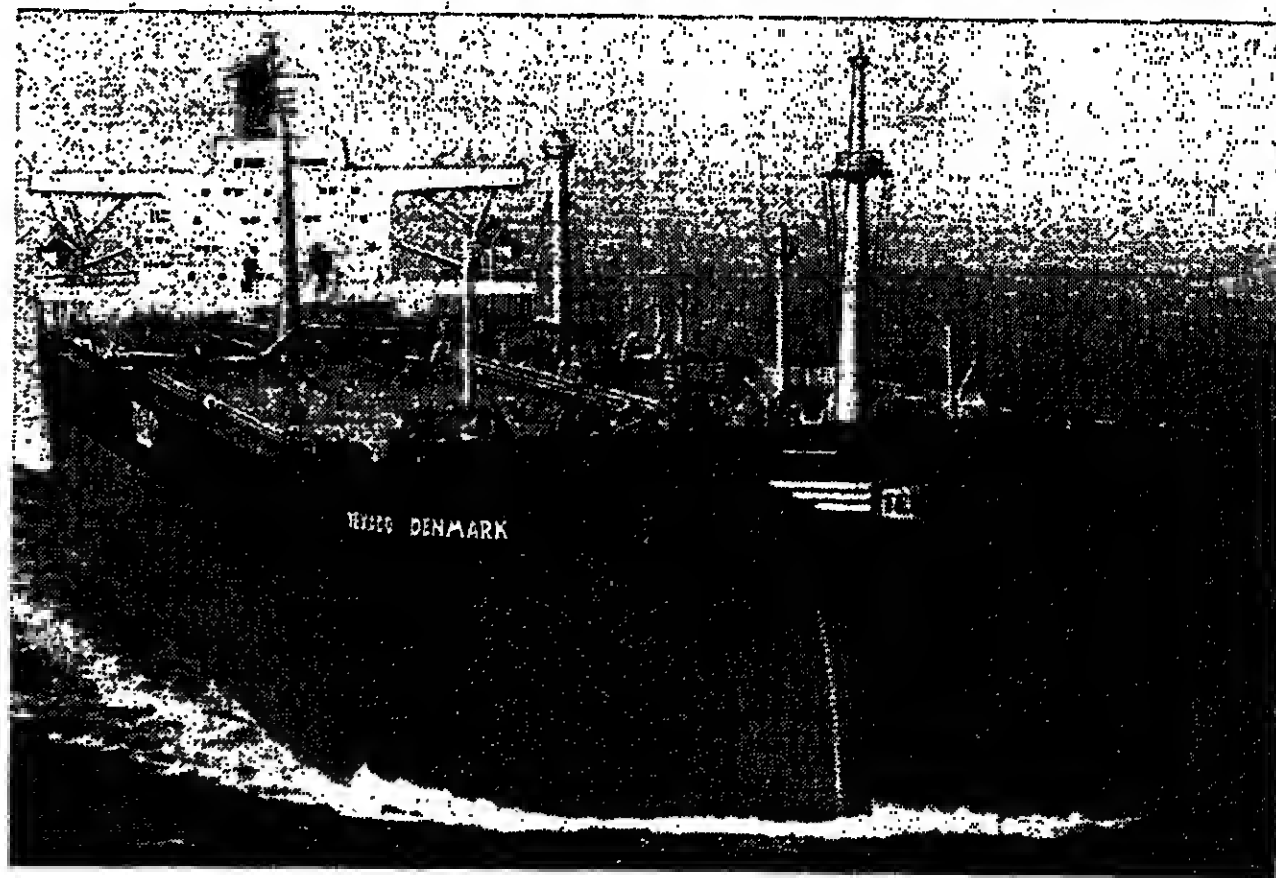
**U.S. Budget Deficit \$6.7 Billion  
In First Month of Fiscal 1971**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP).—The U.S. government ran \$6.7 billion in debt in July, the first month of the new fiscal year, the Treasury Department reported yesterday.

The figure is more than double the \$3.1 billion budget deficit in the same month last year.

July is normally a slack month for tax receipts and is usually balanced by surpluses in later months.

The government's latest official budgetary estimate for the present fiscal year foresees a \$12 billion deficit—a figure which administration officials acknowledge will go higher, although they have so far refused to estimate how much higher.

**Texaco launches  
another mammoth tanker...**

With the launching of the "Texaco Denmark" on August 29, another vessel in the 255,000 dead-weight-ton class joins our marine fleet. "Texaco Denmark" is the first of three new mammoth tankers on order for Texaco from Odense Steel Shipyard, Ltd. in Denmark.

Texaco's progress in moving greater volumes of oil at sea keeps pace with its interest in safety. "Texaco Denmark" is extensively automated and fitted with the most modern navigational and radar equipment. Special tanks and other construction advances surpass even the most exacting design standards.

"Texaco Denmark" will sail to the ends of the earth... to load wherever oil is discovered, to deliver wherever oil is needed.

**Japanese Postpone Decision  
On Foreigners' Role in Autos**

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (AP).—The Japanese government postponed today a decision on when the nation's auto industry would be opened to foreign investment. Officials said Premier Eisaku Sato made the decision pending a report by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's auto industry subcommittee, which is scheduled to meet Aug. 31.

The premier also rejected as not bold enough proposals concerning an advancement of the date of the fourth round of capital liberalization, and a schedule for further import liberalization.

Minister of International Trade and Industry Kiichi Miyazawa said he proposed that the fourth round, currently scheduled for April, 1972,

be moved up to September, 1971. But Mr. Sato rejected this, asking why it could not be done even sooner, a government official said.

The government did decide today to liberalize import quota restrictions on 13 items and to raise the ceiling on direct foreign investment abroad by Japanese companies beginning next month.

The items on which restrictions were eased range from typewriters, cooking oil, semi-precious stones and potato powder to linear-type integrated circuits of less than 100 elements.

The Finance Ministry announced that automatic approval will be given to direct capital investments abroad by Japanese companies totaling as much as \$1 million per project. Investments of \$200,000 per project are approved automatically at present.

**Libya Is Given  
Oil Price Offer**

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Occidental Petroleum and Esso have both made offers to the Libyan government on an increase in crude oil prices, officials of the firms said.

There has been no reply from the government so far, an Esso official said. The Esso offer was made Aug. 13, but details have not been made public. Libya's demands have not been announced either.

In Los Angeles, Occidental Petroleum said the delivered price of crude to its refineries in Europe has increased as a result of the Libyan curtailment of production.

Occidental, in a progress report to shareholders, said its Libyan production for June averaged 485,476 barrels a day, compared with an average of 797,216 barrels a day in April.

**Japan Rules Out Talks**

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—The present situation within the Japanese textile industry makes it impossible for Japan to renew its bilateral talks with the United States, the Minister of International Trade and Industry, Kiichi Miyazawa, said today.

**Sun Oil to Buy Arctic Rights  
From King Co. in BP Area**

By Peter Holland

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Sun Oil Co. will pay King Resources Co. \$1.75 million for geological and geological data and an interest in the same Arctic islands areas where British Petroleum recently acquired interests and options, it was learned today.

A Sun Oil spokesman confirmed the details of the accord, dated Aug. 17. It gives Sun the right to acquire the data, a 10 percent interest in a block where BP will drill a 10,000-foot well, and an option to acquire an interest in a second block on which BP has an option to purchase an interest.

King Resources, together with Investors Overseas Services and Commonwealth United, control rights to some 22.3 million acres of Arctic land.

Sources said the Sun agreement with King Resources refers to rights, benefits and obligations in the agreement between BP and King Resources dated Aug. 6 and subsequently amended by letter.

Under that agreement, BP is to pay \$1.375 million and drill the exploratory well before the end of 1971, according to the sources, in return for rights to an interest in one Arctic island. The sources said BP had the right to exercise another option on payment of a further \$5 million.

The sources understood that if BP exercises its options, interests in the two blocks of land would be divided between BP 25 percent, King Resources 25 percent and a group headed by Pacific Petroleum 50 percent.

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 **Germans Never Had It So Good,  
Will Have It Better, Bonn Reports**

BONN, Aug. 28 (AP).—West Germans never had it so good and probably will be twice as well off 15 years from now, the Economics Ministry reported today.

In a long-range study of Germany's economic prospects, the ministry said "it is entirely possible" that the standard of living will double between 1970 and 1985, as it did between 1955 and 1970.

It predicted that the gross national product would rise by 90 to 130 percent in real terms during the 1970-1985 period. This would average a growth of 4.2 to 4.8 percent per year.

The report predicted that the labor force would rise to 28.7 million in 1985 from the present 27.2 million. Of these, 2.5 million will be foreigners, about 1 million more than at present.

It added that the labor market would remain tight and unemployment would average about 0.9 percent in the 15-year period.

The report also predicted fewer working hours per week accompanied by an increase in productivity.

In-Depth  
Security Analysis  
of American  
Companies  
on a  
Continuing  
BasisBurnham  
and CompanyMember New York, American, and  
other principal stock exchangesBrussels:  
5, Boulevard de l'Empereur  
Phone: 12.53.05 Telex: 221723Amsterdam:  
Hemsteeg 456  
Phone: 24.04.13 Telex: 135104 135125Geneva:  
115, Rue de Rhone  
Phone: 33.53.05 Telex: 23385London:  
4-9 Wood Street  
Phone: 01-606-3322 Telex: 894448Paris:  
25, Place Vendôme  
Phone: 266-33-49 Telex: 21051







## U.S. Commodity Prices

**"International  
Real Estate"**

**APPEARS EVERY  
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY**



**PEANUTS**

DO PIANO PLAYERS EVER MARRY CRABBY GIRLS?

NEVER!!

WELL, NO WONDER WE'RE SO CRABBY!!

**B.C.**

OK... LET'S HEAR A LITTLE PEPPER OUT THERE!

HOW THE HECK CAN YOU HEAR PEPPER?

DON'T ASK ME... I'M STILL WORKING ON SMELLING SALTS.

**L. ILL ABNER**

HE'S MORE THAN A HOOMIN NOSE KIN STAND?

HE'S-UGH-OURN!!-TO TH' -PHEW!!-BITTER END!! WE'LL STAND BY HIM!!

**BEETLE BAILEY**

YOU SHOULD GET THAT FILLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, SARGE

OKAY

I WONDER IF HE WAS TALKING ABOUT MY TOOTH

**MISS PEACH**

AND SO AFTER 27 YEARS OF OPERATING AT A PROFIT, I REGRETFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT THIS YEAR BLOCK INDUSTRIES IS IN THE RED.

BUT WHY?

I DEMAND TO KNOW WHY?

I CAN ANSWER THAT, MR. BLOCK. IT'S BECAUSE THE PRESIDENT, J. BERNARD BANKS, IS GUILTY OF MISMANAGEMENT AND DOWNRIGHT STUPIDITY. AND I, WHIPPLE CRAWLEY, HAVE THE FACTS TO PROVE IT!

MEANWHILE, AT THE 'HAUNTED' HOUSE WHERE BUZ AND GO-GO ARE BEING HELD.

HEY, DAN, THIS IS NO ABANDONED HOUSE. THERE'S A FRESH LOAF OF BREAD IN THE KITCHEN.

**BUZ SAWYER**

KNOCK KNOCK KNOCK KNOCK KNOCK

WE HAD IT WITH YOUR SPLENDOR, WE HAD IT WITH YOUR.....

WHY CAN'T THEY RESIGN THROUGH CHANNELS LIKE EVERYBODY ELSE?

**WIZARD of ID**

SINCE APPARENTLY YOU'VE BEEN A PATIENT OF DR. MORGAN'S, I FEEL A CERTAIN OBLIGATION TO OFFER MY MEDICAL SERVICES, MR. DELACORT. YOU'RE NOT OBLIGED TO ACCEPT THEM!

YOU CAN DO ONE OF THREE THINGS: ONE, YOU CAN STAY AND LET ME TAKE CARE OF YOU! TWO, YOU CAN GET ANOTHER DOCTOR—AND THREE, YOU CAN SIGN YOURSELF OUT OF HERE!

THINK ABOUT IT! AND I DON'T REALLY CARE WHICH CHOICE YOU MAKE!

**REX MORGAN M.D.**

JUST SEED PORKYPIE HE CLAIM HE AIN'T HUMAN.

GRAMMUS!

I BRING STORCKBOMBS HERE, OVER TO SEE HIM. PORKY SAYS THEY'D DON AWAY WITH ALL HUMAN BEANS CAUSE THEY STARTS POLLUTION.

DON AWAY WITH ALL?

WITH ALL? EVERY LAST HUMAN BEAN GONNA BE SCRAMBLED? DEAD? AN HE CLAIM HE AIN'T ONE? LAND! SUCH A NERVE!

THAT PORKYPIE! KAGGONKAGGONK! HE'S AS HUMAN AS YOU ARE.

**POCO**

I'M HAPPY TO SEE YOU, PAM! HOW COME I'M LUCKY ENOUGH TO GET THIS VISIT?

IT'S SORT OF A LONG STORY, RIP.

BUT I JUST WANT YOU TO COME TO THE AMAZON WITH ME AND FIND A HIDDEN FAMILY FORTUNE AND CLEAR ANY GREAT-GRANDFATHER'S NAME OF MURDER...

YOU MEAN THAT'S ALL YOU WANT DONE? AND CAN WE WAIT FOR TEA?

I HATE TO WASTE TIME, BUT ALL RIGHT, WITH LEMON, PLEASE...

**RIP KIRBY**

**BLONDIE**

MR. BUNSTEAD, A WOMAN IN THE COOK-WANTS OF THE HOUSE. TELL HER I'M BUSY.

I SAID YOU WERE WASHING THE DISHES AND SCROBBING THE FLOOR AND VACUUMING THE RUG.

SO SHE WANTS YOU TO JOIN THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT.

HEY, I JUST REMEMBERED—YOU'RE NOT THE LADY OF THE HOUSE.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

I'M SORRY I LOST YOUR PLIERS... I NEED 'EM AGAIN.

**JUMBLE**—the scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEPOR

TAXEC

YIHRIT

LAYGEL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: LIEB MADAM PYTHON FEUDAL

Answer: Series to hold important things up—A DELAY

# Books

## HOGARTH ON HIGH LIFE

The Marriage à la Mode Series  
from Georg Christoph Lichtenberg's Commentaries  
Translated from the German and edited by Arthur Wenginger with W. B. Coley. Wesleyan University Press. 150 pp. \$35.

Reviewed by Walter Clemons

WHEN is a coffee-table book not a coffee-table book? At first glance "Hogarth on High Life" in its sumptuous purple slipcase, in its size, weight and price, has the ominous beauty of one of those Christmas white elephants that lumber into the marketplace earlier, it seems, each year. The surprise is that it isn't at all a pretentious packaging job, but a book intended to be read—and a rewarding one.

Georg Christoph Lichtenberg was a German professor of physics at Göttingen University with a literary flair and an insatiable interest in the psychology of human gestures—"body language," in this year's phrase. He visited England twice in the 1770s and in the next decade began to write, for his own pleasure and for the enlightenment of his countrymen, his fantastically detailed commentaries on Hogarth's popular engravings—not only the six-plate "Marriage à la Mode" sequence but also "A Rake's Progress," "A Rake's Progress" and others.

Who needs Lichtenberg? Aren't Hogarth's graphic morality plays self-explanatory? Inspired by the thinker, Hogarth asked to be judged as a dramatist: "My Picture was my stage and men and women my actors who were by Means of certain Actions and expressions to Exhibit a dumb Shew," Charles Lamb in the next century concurred: "Other pictures we look at—his prints we read." The problem is that satire, rooted in contemporary reference, gets harder and harder to read as time passes, and Hogarth's is no exception. Lichtenberg's commentary, however, is a masterpiece of first trying to "read" unaided the six pictures in "Marriage à la Mode" before turning to Lichtenberg's commentary. The rough outline is clear: a sturdy merchant negotiates a marriage contract with a gentry lord, while their offspring, effete groom and lumpy bride, show no interest in each other. We then visit husband and wife in their drawing room one morning, he still behatted after a night on the town, she stretching after an evening of cards. Husband visits a doctor, gaily waving a box of pills that have evidently failed to prevent venereal infection. Wife holds fashionable levees and takes a lover who kills her husband when he catches them in bed together. Lover is hanged, widow goes home to papa and takes pops.

Rather a sandbag of a story isn't it? One wonders at 18th-century who eagerly bought the prints for their homes, after having read J. H. Plumb's explanation, a few years later that the pictures "struck chord in the middle-class he with deadly certainty, it graphically related the wages sin, of social aspirations beyond one's station, of the danger and pitfalls of modish life. Plumb's witty remarks of newly rich merchants hung on their walls to admonish their children against "one of those parental dilemmas of modern society: how, prevent fortunes made in consumer goods in one generation being dissipated on a sumer goods in the next."

Lichtenberg's humane, a ebullient commentary helps see how much more there is Hogarth than that. The may be smug; the rendering not, Lichtenberg invites us notice ways of standing or sitting as indices of character pictures on the walls as clues to their owners' inner lives, as dogs, as reflections of the masters. A piece of cloth protruding from a pocket becomes a vital link in the story Hogarth's (and his interpreters) minute, tireless observations put our own less energetic attention to shame.

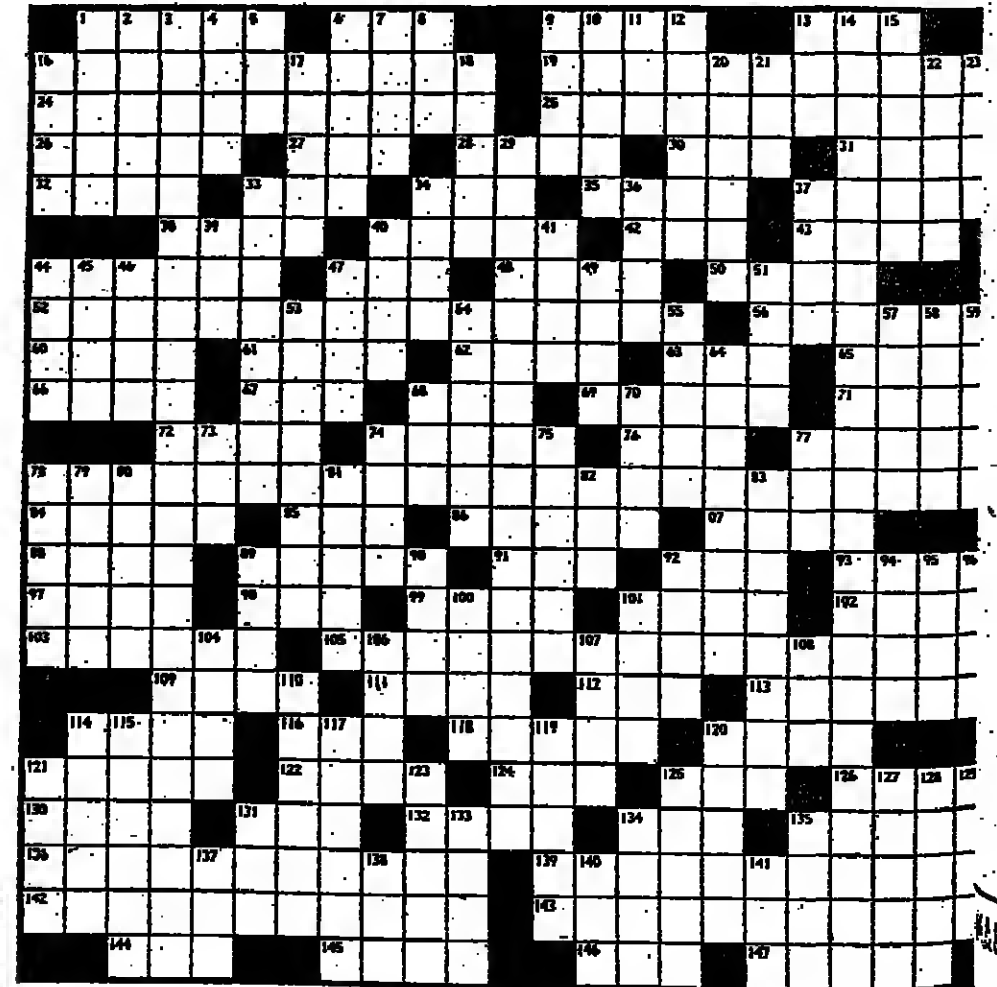
The editor, Wenginger, marks of the explications Hogarth's pictures, that "we made these particular excursions such a success, was a fact that they were games of adults, a new sort of replacement for the emblem books an earlier time." He adds that Lichtenberg address himself to German readers "his text can assist many as other foreigner in his reader of Hogarth"—meaning, of course, us; foreigners to the 18th century and lazy look at pictures.

The editor's expert, tact scholarship has been well served by the designer, Raymond J. Grimaldi. The book had to be as large as it is because it contains full-size, fold-out reproductions, better than any before, of the Hogarth engravings. The margins in text had to be as ample as those to incorporate details, at full-scale, from the engravings for the reader to consult Lichtenberg refers to the Everything works. "Hogarth's High Life" is an exciting, opening book.

Mr. Clemons is a book reviewer for The New York Times

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ALL TO THE GOODS—By Anne Fox



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS  
1 Baroque  
2 Greek letter  
3 U.S. dept.  
4 English  
5 Spanish  
6 Part of the  
7 Unadorned one  
8 Killjoy  
9 Radisson's room  
10 Unadorned one  
11 Killjoy  
12 Radisson's room  
13 Unadorned one  
14 Killjoy  
15 Radisson's room  
16 Unadorned one  
17 Killjoy  
18 Radisson's room  
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32 Killjoy  
33 Radisson's room  
34 Unadorned one  
35 Killjoy  
36 Radisson's room  
37 Unadorned one  
38 Killjoy  
39 Radisson's room  
40 Unadorned one

DOWN  
1 Site of Service  
2 Eastern U.S.  
3 Rake  
4 Car part, for  
5 Nevada city  
6 Queen, for  
7 French sailors  
8 Bad actor  
9 Old cry of surprise  
10 Chama, suffix  
11 Latin crafts  
12 Skillful  
13 Postal limbo  
14 Tumbler part  
15 even  
16 First name  
17 Eastern U.S.  
18 Rake  
19 Car part, for  
20 Nevada city  
21 Queen, for  
22 French sailors  
23 Bad actor  
24 Old cry of surprise  
25 Chama, suffix  
26 Latin crafts  
27 Skillful  
28 Postal limbo  
29 Tumbler part  
30 even  
31 Jackson's wax  
32 Rake  
33 Rake  
34 Car part, for  
35 Nevada city  
36 Queen, for  
37 French sailors  
38 Bad actor  
39 Old cry of surprise  
40 Chama, suffix

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.



## Davis Cup Finals Open Today

## Ashe, Richey Face West Germans

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28 (AP)—America's Arthur Ashe Jr. of Richmond, Va., with a Davis Cup record of 22-2, was drawn against West Germany's Wilhelm Bungert for the opening singles match tomorrow in the 1970 Cup finals.

The second match sends Cliff Richey of San Diego, Texas, against West Germany's Christian Kuhnke. The matches will be played on the hard artificial surface of the Clark Stadium courts.

The doubles in the best-of-five series will be played Sunday, with the final singles in reverse order scheduled Monday.

Richey and Bungert square off in the first of the final singles with Ashe meeting Kuhnke in the fifth and final match.

The rival captains are not required to name their doubles

teams until an hour before Sunday's match.

However, it is almost certain the Americans will use their national champions, Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., and Bob Lutz of Los Angeles, and the Germans will go with Kuhnke and Bungert.

There was a forecast of showers for tomorrow.

The draw was thought to be favorable for the West Germans, who find their ace, Kuhnke, against Richey, an intense young man who has never played in a challenge round before.

Stefano Statement

Yesterday, Fred Stolle, the Australian coach of West Germany's team, openly dared the Americans to use Richey instead

of top-ranking Smith in the opening singles.

"The Yanks can't possibly be thinking about playing Richey," said Stolle. "If they do, we'll eat him alive and the Yanks can kiss the Cup goodbye."

Such a frank statement by a team official is rare in such instances.

[United Press International reported that both sides said they were pleased with the draw. "I wanted Ashe to go first. He's our best," said U.S. coach Dennis Ralston. "In picking Richey over Smith we had to face the fact that Richey doesn't have as good a serve as Smith, but he's a better scrambler. We had to go by the record and this year Richey's singles record has been outstanding."

Laver, McNeill Wins

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 28 (UPI)—Rod Laver and Russian Alexander Metevrell, along with Wimbledon champion Mrs. Margaret Smith Court and American

Patti Hogan, scored quarterfinal victories yesterday in the \$25,000 Marlboro Open tennis tournament at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

Laver powered past New Zealand's No. 1 player, Omy Parun, 6-4, 6-4, in a quarterfinal test. Metevrell, Russia's ace, had a much closer match before beating

Dickie Stockton, the last American in the field, 7-6, 7-5. Laver met Metevrell tomorrow in a semifinal match.

Mrs. Court crushed Olga Morozova of Russia, 6-1, 6-4, losing only four points on her serve in the entire match. Miss Hogan, who faces the top-seeded Aussie star in tomorrow's semifinal, beat Lesley Hunt of Australia, 6-4, 6-2.

Tennis Takes

To the Streets

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—An international tennis match will be held on Lexington Avenue here tomorrow afternoon, as part of the city's experiment on keeping traffic away from major shopping streets.

The doubles match, on Lexington Avenue between 80th and 81st Streets, is being staged in conjunction with the U.S. Open tennis championships at Forest Hills, Sept. 2-13.

Peter Curtis and his wife, Marianne, of Great Britain, will play doubles against Tobias Ulrich, of Denmark and Richard Russell, of Jamaica.



RABY PILE—Mr. Soccer, Edson Arantes do Nascimento, beams as his new son meets the press. Holding baby is daughter Kelly Christina, 3. Wife Rosemary is at right.

## Reasor Opens With 66

## Ex-Palmer Caddie Takes

## Lead in \$300,000 Tourney

By Lincoln A. Werden

CLIFTON, N.J., Aug. 28 (NYT)—Inventor Arnold Palmer but one of his former caddies, handsomely Mike Reasor, who led with a 66 as the world's richest golf tournament, the \$300,000 Dow Jones Open, was launched yesterday.

During his 15-month career as a touring professional, Reasor has never been a pace-setter on the U.S. circuit, but his six-under-par round yesterday proved unbeatable to the national and international stars seeking the first prize of \$60,000.

Paul Harnet, the 41-year-old Massachusetts Open champion, and Terry Wilcox, the pro from the Siwanoy Country Club, in Westchester, came within one stroke of Reasor's total with a 67 over the Upper Montclair Country Club course.

A put of less than two feet brought a birdie at the first hole (this tenth). Three holes later a six-footer went in for a birdie 3. He followed this with a birdie 4 although his drive hit a tree and bounced back to the fairway. His third was 55 feet from the flagstick, but Reasor then ran the ball in for his most spectacular birdie.

Reasor began his round at the tenth tee. After an opening par, he carded birdies at the next two. In 34, his surge came on the other pine.

Reasor's principal bid for recognition, except for the occasion in the 1966 United States Open when he carded for Palmer, was winning the 1968 Manitoba Open.

"I remember that well," said Reasor. "My wife and I left Winnipeg with \$1,200 and a half-tank of gasoline. Yes, the \$1,200 was for winning the tournament and the other Canadian dollar I had was in my pocket before that."

Incidentally, \$1,200 was the fee Palmer gave him for his caddie services in 1966 when Reasor used toward continuing his education at Brigham Young University.

There was something of a scoring jam at 68 with six birdies at that figure. These were George Archer, ex-Masters titleholder; Bobby Nichols; Bruce Crampton, the Westchester Classic winner; Bob Lunn; Jim Jamieson and Jim Ferrell, who captured the Kentucky Open last week.

The temperature was in the 80s. Conditions seemed ideal for scoring over the 7,485-yard course.

Before starting, Bill Casper, the

## Foe Lost in Fog, Aussies Score Sweep

## France Beaten Badly in Cup Race

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 28 (AP)—Australia's Gretel II won the right today to challenge the United States for the 1970 America's Cup by easily defeating the French yacht, France, for the fourth consecutive time. France didn't win a single race in the best-of-seven series.

Gretel II's margin over the blue-hulled French challenger was more than 30 minutes.

[The last time a yacht was beaten so badly in an America's Cup competition was in 1886, when the Mayflower beat the Galatea in a race between the two 150-foot boats, United Press International reported.]

Today's race was sailed in six-to-eight-knot breezes and a thick fog that cut visibility to less than 200 yards at times.

Bleb at Helm

It was a sad day for Baron Marcel Bleb, the French helmsman, who has now spent some \$2 million, more than any other man in the world, on a single challenge for the elusive cup.

Bleb, who elected to skipper the boat himself in this fourth and final race, found himself hopelessly outclassed at the start by

Australian helmsman Jim Hardy. Hardy took Bleb so far over the line before the start that France had to set a spinnaker in order to get back for the first windward leg.

The French were lost in fog for nearly 30 minutes and when France finally reappeared at the fourth mark she was trailing by 24 minutes 15 seconds.

Sartorial Splendor

If the baron didn't win the boat race, he at least took the prize for sartorial splendor. When he

put to sea this morning he was wearing an elegant double-breasted white yachting jacket with matching trousers and trimmed with gold buttons. A smart white yachting cap and white chambray gloves completed the ensemble.

The Australian yacht will challenge the United States in a best-of-seven series starting here Sept. 15. The cup defender will be chosen from the yachts Intrepid and Valiant, after a selection series now in progress.

Gibson Fells Giants to Win 7th in Row for Cardinals

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT)—Bob Gibson, almost baseball's forgotten man last spring after suffering a pulled muscle, reeled off his seventh straight victory yesterday as the St. Louis Cardinals halted the streaking Giants, 4-1, at San Francisco.

Gibson's 2-3. He was being knocked out with regularity, and was suffering from an thigh injury.

On May 15, Gibson's won-lost record was 1-1. With the game tied in the sixth at 3-all, on three consecutive singles, Larry Rife, who hit two doubles, broke the tie in the Phil's fourth by driving in Don Money.

Astros 5, Expos 4

Montreal's Mike Wegener retired the first 11 Houston batters. But the next two, Jim Wynn and John Mayberry, hit the ball out of the park on consecutive pitches in the Astros' 4-4 victory. With the game tied in the sixth at 3-all, Wynn and Mayberry faked Wegener again. This time he walked them, but they came around on singles by Denis Menke and Doug Rader.

Orioles 6, Athletics 4

Frank Robinson's power diminished slightly between the first and third innings, but he turned in a respectable night's work to help Mike Cuellar gain his 20th victory as Baltimore topped Oakland, 6-4, in the first. Robinson hit a 450-foot, two-run homer. In the third, his shot traveled 430 feet for homer No. 21. But the loudest noise was made by the A's catcher, Frank Fernandez—he was ejected for arguing with the official scorer. In the eighth, he threw his batting helmet up against the press box after it was ruled he had reached base on a throwing error.

Brewers 14, Indians 2

Tommy Harper hit his 25th home run, one of three stroked by Milwaukee in a 14-2 victory over Cleveland. Lew Krausse, who had lost three of his last four starts, benefited from five Cleveland errors, to hold Cincinnati scoreless for good for six unearned runs.

Phillies 6, Reds 3

Grant Jackson, who was supposed to start, came out of the bullpen to hold Cincinnati scoreless for

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Thursday's Results

St. Louis 4, San Francisco 1

Houston 5, Montreal 1

Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 1

Chicago 4, San Diego 1

Atlanta at Philadelphia, night

Cincinnati at Montreal, night

New York at Houston, night

St. Louis at Los Angeles, night

Chicago at San Diego, night

Pittsburgh at San Francisco, night

## U.S. Swimmers Continue

## To Dominate Turin Games

TURIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—American swimmers made a clean sweep of the five gold medals at stake in the World University Games today, carrying their total to 13 on the third day of competition.

The Americans picked up three men's and two women's titles. The Soviet Union remained second in gold medals with four, and Britain picked up another two bonuses and West Germany and Canada won their first medals.

Lynn Colella of Seattle, Wash., won the women's 100-meter butterfly for her second gold medal. Mitch Ivey of Long Beach State University, California, also picked

up his second gold by winning the 100-meter backstroke in 59.4.

Evelyn Koster of Sacramento State University won the women's 400-meter freestyle in 4:43.7 and Steve Power of the University of Washington upset Rick Colella of Seattle, Wash., to take the men's 400-meter medley race in 4:46.1.

Don Hayes, James McConkie, Dave O'Malley and Frank Heck completed the American sweep by taking the men's 400-meter freestyle relay in 3:23.2.

In a day dominated by the Americans, there was also glory for Britons, Canadians and Germans.

There were no outstanding performances today but a couple of races caused real excitement. In the women's 100-meter butterfly, Lynn Colella edged Mirjana Segrt of Yugoslavia. Both were timed in 1:06, a games record.

They had to come from behind in the 100-meter backstroke to edge teammate Charles Campbell of Princeton by one-tenth of a second.

In the diving, Cindy Potter of Indiana University, who had been upset by Galina Kovalenko of the Soviet Union in the springboard, appeared headed for victory in the platform.

Miss Potter led teammate Jerri Adair, also of Indiana University, 289.2 points to 260.9 after the preliminary round. The final is tomorrow afternoon.

Klaus Dibiasi of Italy was clearly ahead in the men's springboard diving and appeared on his way to his second gold medal. Dibiasi led Jim Henry of Indiana University, 308.26 points to 280.26, after the preliminary round.

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## Eight Blacks

## Suspended

## At Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Aug. 28 (AP)—Eight black Syracuse University football players were suspended for the season today when they failed to show up for practice.

The eight included Al Newton, the team's leading ground-gainer last season, and six others who were told during the summer that they could not play ball for Syracuse.

They were joined today by Greg Allen, who led the team in punt returns as a junior and was second in rushing.

The original suspension was ordered by Coach Ben Schwartzwalder, but the seven were told by University Chancellor John Cornaby Jr. that they would be reinstated if they made commitments to the team and the coaches by this morning.

Cornaby's 9 a.m. deadline passed and the seven, along with Allen, failed to appear.

The black athletes were not invited to pre-season practice after they presented a list of demands to Schwartzwalder. One, made last spring, was the hiring of a black football coach. The school has since hired a black coach, Carlton Jones.

Three of the black players, recently fired charges of discriminatory practice by the coaching staff. The charges were filed with the local Human Rights Commission.

Race Injury Fatal

To Sulky Driver

PARIS, Aug. 28 (NYT)—Bernard Simonard, 40, one of the top trotting drivers in France, died today of injuries received in an accident during a race at Vincennes Wednesday.

Simonard, best known by his nickname "Nanard," will be remembered by American fans for having driven Quenonville, 12, in the United States.

Simonard's sulky collided with another and he suffered a fractured skull. He never regained consciousness.

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By Neil Andrus

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## Football for '70—Eyes of Nation Are on Texas

This is the last of a series of articles on pre-season prospects in American college football.

By Joseph M. Sheehan

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT)—The eyes of Texas, and the eyes of the nation, will be on the University of Texas this year. The mighty Longhorns from the Southwest swept their 1969 schedule, downed Notre Dame in the Cotton Bowl and were unanimously acclaimed as the nation's No. 1 team.

Although James Street, its wonder-working quarterback of 1969, has departed and other top hands also will be missed, there is good reason to believe that Texas will be every bit as strong, if not stronger. The Longhorns have ball-carriers to burn, led by Steve Worster, and a lot of muscle on both lines. The defensive secondary is a possible weak spot, but no one at Austin seems unduly alarmed. It looks very much like another Southwest Conference title for the Longhorns.

Arkansas put heat on Texas last year and figures to do so again. The Razorbacks retain a solid nucleus and, most notably, have Bill Montgomery, one of the nation's top quarterbacks, and Chuck Riley, who earned All-America rating as a pass-catching end. The offensive line could stand a little touching up and so could the defensive secondary, but the apparent deficiencies aren't considered serious.

These two teams seem pretty much in a class by themselves, with a wide-open scramble behind them. Prospective leaders of the "other" division are Rice, Southern Methodist, Texas A&M and Texas Tech.

Regionally, independent Houston ranks just a short step below Texas and Arkansas and, prob-

ably, above the other Southwest Conference teams. The Cougars have been the most explosive of the last few years and figure to put a lot of points on the board again, with the crack passing combination of Gary Mullins (who has a doubtful knee, however) and Elmo Wright in the spotlight. West Texas State is another independent with values.

In the far-flung Missouri Valley Conference, Memphis State, which must do a wholesale rebuilding job on its defensive unit but slaps up well on offense, is the choice over North Texas State and Louisville.

Far West

Southern California's tight hold on Far Western leadership faces a supreme challenge this season from Stanford, which has an explosive passing game and a solid game.

The star of the Indian cast is his

Jimmy Jones

Southern Cal quarterback

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## IRISH HOSPITALS' SWEEPSTAKES

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